

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.33

May 15 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 65° 2 p.m. 70°
Humidity 97 78

May 15, 1914 Temperature 6 a.m. 81° 2 p.m. 87°
Humidity 83 70

2916 日二初月四

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1915.

大拜禮 號伍拾月五英倫

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH SUBMARINE'S WONDERFUL FEAT.

TWO TURKISH GUNBOATS AND A TRANSPORT SUNK.

French Find Three Companies of Germans Dead in A Wood.

THE WARNING TO AMERICANS ABOUT TO TRAVEL IN BELLIGERENT SHIPS WITHDRAWN.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

TRENCHES TAKEN IN THE RAIN.

May 14, 3.30 p.m. Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that the communiqué states that in ceaseless rain the French last night carried several German trenches to the south west of Sonchez. Despite the slipperiness, they maintained all yesterday's gains. The French destroyed four German block-houses and several trenches in the valley of the Aisne.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE DARDANELLES.

BRITISH SUBMARINE'S WONDERFUL FEAT.

May 13, 4.20 p.m. Mr. Churchill, in the House of Commons announced that H.M.S. Goliath had been torpedoed in the Dardanelles and it was feared there was a loss of 500 lives. He added that submarine E 14 penetrated into the Sea of Marmora and sank two Turkish gunboats and a Turkish transport.

THE LUSITANIA ATROCITY.

MORE AFRICAN RIOTING.

May 14, 4.10 p.m. A Johannesburg message states that fifty-one buildings, including ten large warehouses and twenty shops were destroyed and the German Club was wrecked and ransacked to the accompaniment of the National Anthem and "Rule Britannia." The rioting was resumed to-day. German jewellers' establishments were looted.

GERMAN WARNING WITHDRAWN.

May 14, 4.10 p.m. Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the German Embassy has instructed the newspapers to withdraw the advertisement warning Americans against travelling on belligerent ships.

SUCCESS IN GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

GERMAN FORCES RETIRE NORTHWARD.

May 14, 7.10 p.m. Reuter's correspondent at Windhoek reports that the German forces retired northwards, to Grootfontein, to which place the new Capital was transferred recently.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

PARIS COMMUNIQUE.

GERMAN PRISONERS, GUNS AND MUNITIONS CAPTURED.

May 14, 2.10 a.m. The evening communiqué says: The Belgians last night repulsed a fresh attack on the right bank of the Yser. The retreating Germans abandoned several hundred dead. We obtained new and important successes north of Arras. The booty captured at Carency includes two field-guns, three heavy mortars, a dozen trench mortars, many machine-guns, 3,000 rifles and huge quantities of munitions. In an adjoining wood we found the bodies of three companies of Germans who had been annihilated by our artillery fire. We advanced and captured the village of Abbeon, taking several hundred prisoners. We stormed more groups of houses in the village of Neuville St. Vaast taking seventeen guns and heavy mortars. Two German attacks at Bagatelle, in Argonne, were repulsed and Bois-le-Prete is entirely in our hands.

ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

May 14, 3.05 a.m. A message from Rome states that the Cabinet has resigned. According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, it is announced that the Cabinet resigned because it feels that its international policy has not the unanimous support of the Constitutional parties which the gravity of the situation demands. The King has reserved his decision.

WONDERFUL REVIVAL OF TRADE IN INDIA.

May 14, 9 p.m. Sir Charles Armstrong lectured before the Society of Arts on "Indian Trade and the War." Lord Curzon, Secretary of State for India, presiding.

He said the revival of Indian trade since the beginning of the war had been wonderful. He emphasised the debt was owed to the people of India of all classes, races and religions for the part they were taking in the world-wide struggle. Firstly, the Indian troops were exulting, if possible, the feats of their past wars. Then the Princes were carrying on their ancestral traditions of chivalry and munificence; and, lastly, the whole people, men and women alike, according to their opportunities and their means, had shown sympathy with the cause of justice. The Government's duty was, as far as possible, to temper the results of the war to the small trader and cultivator of India. That was the origin of the wheat policy and the measures for the purpose of supporting exchange.

Lord Curzon said the Raj also hoped that it would be possible to continue throughout the war the policy of not increasing the taxation of the people of India, and to curtail expenditure on productive works in India as little as possible. But it was necessary rigidly to limit the issues of capital in the London market. He took that opportunity to point out that anyone in India who capital to invest who took a share, large or small, in a Government rupee loan, thereby not merely assisted the development of the country but positively assisted the prosecution of the war.

"It is impossible to speak too gratefully of the unending liberality of India's subscriptions to the war funds," he said "but let us also keep a word of praise for the intelligent and patriotic investor."

Mr. C. C. McLeod read an extract from a letter received from General Willcocks, respecting the work of the Indian soldiers at the front.

They are the most loyal fellows that ever lived. "They are possessed of that extraordinary nature which will endure the greatest trials, and will fight bravely for the Government they serve. This Indian experiment will live in history as a most remarkable example of the reality of British rule."

A STEAMER SUNK BY THE KARLSRUHE.

Heavy Claim Against Charterers.

The Holland Gulf Steamship Co., the owners of the Dutch steamer Marie, claimed, before Mr. Justice Bailhache, from the charterers of the steamer £30,500 as damage for the loss of the steamer through the defendants' breach of the charterparty in failing to insure the steamer against war risks.

The facts and arguments are stated in the judgment. The defendants were Messrs. Walter Munro and Co., Mr. D. C. Leck, K.O., and Mr. E. A. Wright appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Adair Booth, K.O., and Mr. A. Neilson represented the defendants.

Mr. Justice Bailhache, in giving judgment, said that the main question raised at the trial was whether the defendants were liable to the plaintiffs in damages

for their failure to insure the plaintiffs' steamer against war risks in the following circumstances:—The Marie was sunk at sea by the German cruiser Karlsruhe on September 21, 1914, while on a voyage from Portland, Oregon, to Ireland with a cargo of wheat for merchants in Belfast and Dublin. Her loss was not known until October 24.

The Marie at the time of her sinking was under a five years' time charterparty made between the parties to this action and dated September 17, 1912. At the end of the charterparty there was this written clause:—

"War risk, if any, required for charterer's account. It is understood and agreed that value for war risk at all times to be based on values stated in owner's annual policy."

TELEGRAMS.

COTTON LOCK OUT.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.") London, Received May 9.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners at Manchester, is to consider a proposal to declare a general lock-out in Lancashire.

The trouble is due to the Card-room Amalgamation declaring strikes at certain mills with a view to forcing employers to concede a 10 per cent. bonus on wages.

Government intervention is practically assured.

owners? Second, if the obligation was upon the charterers, for what amount?

The charterparty stated in clause 2 how the disbursements were to be borne as between owners and charterers, and by that clause the owners were to pay and provide for insurance. Clause 23 provided that the charterparty was not to be construed as a demise of the steamship, and that owners were to remain responsible for insurance, among other things. It was admitted for the charterers that the premiums payable in respect of war risks fell upon them, but it was argued that the duty of covering the Marie by a war-risk policy fell upon the owners. In support of this argument he was referred to clauses 2 and 23 and to the obvious convenience of that course, as the war-risk policy was to protect the owners and not the charterers, and as the amount to be covered was to be based upon the value stated in the owners' annual policy, an amount of which the owners only would be aware.

His Lordship said that he did not think that contention was sound.

"For Charterers' Account." Continuing, he said:—I think the words "war risks, if any, required for charterers' account" mean that the charterers are to provide and pay for the war-risk policy. The words "for charterers' account" are a business form of expressing that the charterers are to provide and pay for a war-risk policy, just as by clause 2 the owners are to provide and pay for the ordinary insurance. The word "policy" does not occur, but it was common ground, and is, indeed, obvious from the words "if any required" and from the whole clause, that the charterparty means war risks policy and not war risk. It is not, of course, conclusive, but it is satisfactory to find that the parties understood their obligations in the sense in which I have decided.

In the letter of September 9, 1914, the defendants ask the plaintiffs the steamship's insured value. This they required to enable them to effect a policy for the agreed amount. They did not get this information until October 8 or 9. It was conveyed to them in a letter of October 5, and was said to be £39,500. By October 9 the Marie was overdue at Las Palmas. She had been sunk nearly three weeks before. No evidence was given as to what premium would have been required for a war-risk policy on October 9, but I cannot assume that she would have been insurable in fact, or in a business sense. So far, indeed, as war risks alone were concerned she was not an undesirable ship to submit to underwriters. She was Dutch, and her cargo was most conditionally insurable. The burden of proving that she was insurable on October 9 lies upon the charterers, and they have not discharged it. If the delay in letting them know the insurable value had increased the premium payable they might have had some claim against the owners, but they did not insure, and the point does not arise.

A WAR AGAINST WAR.

American Sympathy with the Allies.

Toronto, March 27. In a patriotic address delivered at Toronto Sir George Foster said that Canadians no longer used the pronoun "they" in referring to the people of the Motherland, but emphasised the pronoun "our" in all references to the war. He added that when Great Britain and her Allies had won this war there would be a power for peace in the world that had never existed before, and that would go far towards solving universal problems of international relationships.

Sir George, who recently visited the United States, said that seven-eighths of the American people were strongly in favour of the British Empire and its Allies. At a meeting in Boston, at which he was the only person present who was not a neutral, a man in the audience sent him a 50 dollar bill (£10) with the stipulation that it should be spent on shells made either in Canada or in England and used only against the Germans.

The Western University of London, Ontario, will equip a full hospital unit for service overseas with the Canadian troops, thus following the example of other Canadian universities.

A second call has been issued for all Russians of military age in Canada to return home, and those enlisted in the Canadian Forces have been ordered to secure their discharge.

It is to be observed that by October 5 the plaintiffs were asking to be covered against the risks of a war between this country and Holland, and they returned to the point in a further letter of October 9. To this they were not, in my opinion, entitled, nor could the defendants have effected such a policy. The fact that they asked for too wide a policy does not, however, justify the defendants in giving them no policy at all, nor did their request affect the matter. The defendants were not minded to insure. I hold that the defendants committed a breach of their charter party and must pay damages. The remaining question is how much.

The war-risk policy was to be based upon value stated in owner's annual policy. The amount of cover asked for by the plaintiffs was £30,500. They were insured to the extent of some £20,000 by valued yearly policies on hull and machinery. The value of the Marie as stated in those policies was £24,000. They had also a yearly policy on what was described as excess value, but that was obviously to cover that very elusive subject-matter of insurance called disbursements for something more than £8,400, and they added that sum to the £24,000, and so arrived at their figure. The disbursements policy was an honour policy and contained the clause "full interest admitted." I do not think that this policy can be taken into account.

The truth of the matter is that the defendants considered the risk to the Marie so small as to be negligible; they did not anticipate that Germans would violate international law as to violate a neutral vessel with an English cargo not contraband, and they preferred not to insure. This estimate of the risks proved, unfortunately for them, to be wrong, and while I regret that their quite intelligible breach of contract has led to such a disastrous result, I must give judgment for the plaintiffs for £24,000 and costs. Solicitors—Messrs. W. A. Ormrod and Son, Messrs. Hotwell and Booth.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Belgians repulsed a fresh attack on the right bank of the Yser. The retreating Germans abandoned several hundred dead.

A British submarine, E 14, penetrated into the Sea of Marmora and sank two Turkish gunboats and a Turkish transport.

In a wood near Carency the bodies of three companies of Germans who had been annihilated by Belgian artillery, were found.

The booty captured at Carency includes two field-guns, three heavy mortars, a dozen trench mortars, many machine-guns, 3,000 rifles and huge quantities of munitions.

A message states that the German embassy at Washington has instructed the newspapers to withdraw the warning to Americans against travelling on belligerent ships.

NEWS.

Notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Particulars of emendations to the food prices will be found in to-day's issue.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9, and Log Book on page 6.

An act for the restriction of the transfer of British Shipping may be found in our columns to-day.

Among the important notifications in to-day's Government Gazette is a warning to bathers that they make use of the beaches of Junk Bay for bathing at their risk while the examination service is in force.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Russian Pianists—Theatre Royal—9.15.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Monday, May 17.
Organ Recital, St. John's Cathedral—5.30 p.m.
Russian Pianists—Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.
Wednesday, May 19.
Sale of Furniture G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.
Saturday, May 22.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. Annual General Meeting—noon.
Tuesday, May 25.
Sale of Household Effects, 9, Torres Buildings, Kowloon—G. P. Lammer, 2.30 p.m.
Thursday, May 27.
The "Star" Levy Co., Ltd. Annual Meeting—12.30 p.m.

NOTICES

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FOR ALL PURPOSES.

FOR QUOTATIONS APPLY TO THE SOLE AGENTS:—
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New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.—
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender
Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of
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Write for Pamphlet and Full Particulars to
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CAN Be Cured.

THEN why be half suffocated,
and sit up all night cough-
ing and gasping for breath when a
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NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt
relief and ensure a good night's
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for Asthma, discovered by Mr.
NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if
taken when necessary, effect a
radical cure of this erstwhile in-
curable malady.

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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SOLE AGENTS

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.
Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese
graduate versed in litera-
ture, has been a teacher to
European officials and merchants
in this Colony for over ten years.
He has a good method of train-
ing Europeans to pass in the
Chinese examination, and is
possessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has
also a good knowledge of Man-
darin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the
Chinese language are requested
to write to "Hongkong Tele-
graph" office or direct to No. 14,
Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

WING KEE & O.

47-49, Connaught Rd.
SHIP CHANDLERS
PROVISION & COAL
MERCHANTS
Hongkong, 8th October, 1913.

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THE SOCIETY'S FREE CURE HOUSE MEDICAL SOCIETY
has been established for the purpose of curing
the above mentioned ailments, and has been
successful in curing many of them. The Society
is now offering a free cure to all sufferers from
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accepting applications for the free cure.

NOTICES

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AND
GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

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Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.

A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m.
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Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.

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Those desiring Economy combined with Comfort, Quiet and a Most
Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances, should inspect
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Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing
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Single Rooms from \$1.00 per day or \$10.00 per month with attendance. Hot
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ACTING MANAGER.NEW MACAO HOTEL,
PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

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Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining
room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout
and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large
and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold
Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and
Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
Tel. Add. "Phoenix." THE MANAGER.

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1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

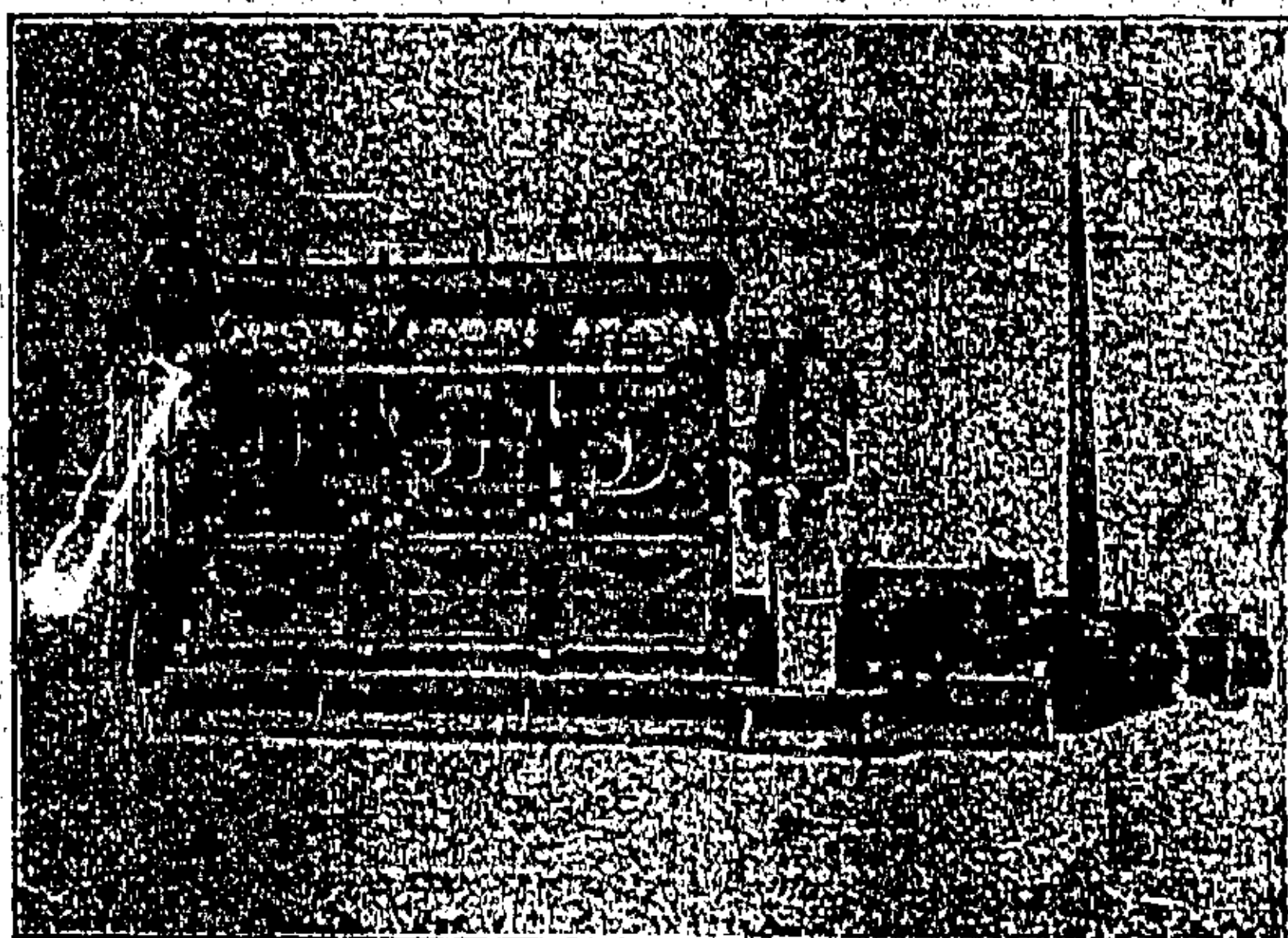
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Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in
Every Room; prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.
Moderate Refreshment and Excellent Cuisine. Roof Garden and Social
Rooms. European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

NOTICES

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SMALL, COMPACT, ECONOMICAL FOR
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PURPOSES. VARIOUS SIZES IN STOCK.
DEMONSTRATION BOAT IN HARBOUR.

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IN CHINA LTD.
YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR.)

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Hongkong Roads.

For weeks on end the tar-men
plod along sweeping the dust off
with a carpet broom as carefully
as if the road were a Turkish
praying mat, sprinkling the tar
on with the delicate touch of an
other broom, then covering the
inky substance with sand—only
to find that they have not gone
very far when the beginning of
the job wants doing all over
again. And so it goes on,
month in and month out, without
end. What is wanted is
speeding up—to make a big job
of it, do it in the shortest possible
time with the machinery we have
at hand in Hongkong, and in
such a manner that it will last the
longest possible time. Kowloon
is only given as an example.
Many other parts of the Colony
have had the same experience.
As to the new method of treating
the roads with tar, the Depart-
ment is to be congratulated on the
results obtained. The Colony has
never had better footing than
those roads which are surfaced in
the new way. All that is wanted
is an extension of the system, a
speeding up of the work and the
exercise of judgment in the time
selected for doing it.

Daily Press.

The Antics of Bernard Shaw.

The war has tampered with
many of our most cherished
traditions. It has unseated Ger-
man philosophy from its proud
position, dissected German origi-
nality and found it a sham, dis-
covered militarism to be synony-
mous with aggression, and even
caused us to have some doubts
as to the genius of Bernard Shaw,
the most serious of all to many,
for Bernard Shaw was by way of
being a religion. It is, of course,
partly Mr. Shaw's own fault. The
needs of advertisement made it
impossible that he should be
silent concerning the war, and
the same needs also made it ne-
cessary that what he said should
be different from what other
people said. So Mr. Shaw pro-
ceeded to discover that Great
Britain was a bit of a
hypocrite, and has since been
treating such a devious course of
argument that people are now
beginning to question whether
he is a playwright at all, much
less a dramatist. To be quite
just to Mr. Shaw, it has to be
admitted that he has had many
objections all through his career.

China Mail.

Anti-German Rioting.

From the few particulars that
have been telegraphed regarding
the disturbances in London it ap-
pears that the object of the rioters
was chiefly, if not entirely, to
molest those alien enemies who,
by a strange lack of foresight on
the part of the authorities, are
still permitted to be at large and
are evidently being allowed to
continue in their usual avocations.
One and all of them should have
been interned, no matter whether
or not they may now be
naturalised British subjects. For
too long have aliens been tolerat-
ed in the United Kingdom, as too
often have such undesirable
been nothing more than spies. It
is to be hoped that the authorities
in London and elsewhere will be
able to cope with the rioting, but
for the mishaps that have taken
place the Germans have them-
selves to blame. It is "righteous
indignation" and no other feeling
that has caused the British—
invariably slow to demonstrate
violently—to express their feel-
ings with so much vigour, and
who will say that the Germans
later "atrocity" does not merit
such reprisals?



DESTROYS THE GERMS OF DISEASE

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Our Syrup is prepared from the best
quality of Sugar. We give our special
attention to our business and sanitary
arrangements.

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER
HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013

Developing, Printing & Enlarging.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

Indian Field Ambulance.
Commended.
The Secretary of State for India has pleasure in communicating that a message has been transmitted to him through the War Office from Field Marshal Sir John French in which the latter states, in connection with the recent fighting at Neuve Chapelle, that the General Officer Commanding the Indian Army Corps in France (Lieutenant-General Sir James Willcocks) specially commends the work of the Indian Field Ambulance.

The Bloody Tower.
The Bloody Tower, one of the oldest of the many smaller towers included in the general term Tower of London, was opened to the public at 10 o'clock on Monday March 30, and until 5 o'clock there was a steady stream of visitors. The tower, which obtained its name from the tradition that here the young sons of Edward IV. were murdered, has until recently been occupied as a warder's residence. The entrance is from Tower Hill, and the Bloody Tower is reached by the roadway overlooking Traitors' Gate and passing under the archway of Bayard Tower. A fee of 6d. (by ticket at the Tower Hill entrance) is charged for admission.

An Interesting Discovery.
A valuable discovery of the historical relics is reported. We learn from the Kobe Yashin that during some digging operations at an ancient tomb known as Kit-sune Zuka, in Nadani Mura, Tatumi, on the 2nd, a stone coffer was discovered containing a gold tube 25 inches high and 45 inches in circumference made for the purpose of keeping rolls of the sutras and four one rin pieces of Shoyen Ryuko (about 656 years ago). The matter was immediately reported to the police. It is said that at the spot where these relics were discovered several warriors of the Ashikawa house, who fell in battle 570 years ago, were buried. There are seven more ancient tombs in the neighbourhood.

Merchants Favour the Fire Escape Ordinance.
The Manila Merchants' Association has recommended to the municipal board the approval without amendment of the proposed ordinance providing for the construction of fire escapes on all buildings of more than two stories.

Cotton Clearing House for New York.
New York, March 29. — The members of the Cotton Exchange, by a general vote, have now declared their approval of the proposed establishment of a cotton clearing-house, and have authorized the incorporation of the "New York Cotton Exchange Clearing Association." Members of the association will have to deposit with the association a certified cheque for \$15,000 in New York funds. The management will be composed of seven directors who expect that the institution will begin operations within two months.

Orders from Russia.
It is reported that the Government Iron Foundry at Wakamatsu is busily engaged with orders for Russia, particularly of shells. The latter are sent to Osaka Arsenal for finishing touches before being consigned to Russia. Orders from the Miten, Biabi Company and other Japanese firms have had to be declined in consequence.

The Chaplain of the Triumph.
Captain Fitzmaurice, R.N., has written to the Dean asking him to convey to the good people of Shanghai the thanks of the Triumph, for allowing Mr. Price to accept the temporary appointment of Chaplain on his ship. A chaplain from home has now joined this famous battleship. Captain Fitzmaurice expresses in the warmest terms his high appreciation of Mr. Price's work.

Opium Smuggling.
"Shipping and Engineering" is leading article this week deals with the laws at present regulating opium smuggling into the Straits Settlements. The subject has recently been brought into prominence by the appeal of the matter of the steamer Hong Bee against a decision which inflicted on him a fine of \$100 and \$50 costs in consequence of a quantity of opium having been found in the stowage room.

NOTICE.

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

How Long O Lord!

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Friday, April 2.

The universal question that crests everyone who is supposed to be the least bit "in the know" is, "How long do you think the War will last?" That conundrum has been propounded in clubs and drawing rooms, over office desks and dinner tables, ever since the War started. But it is perhaps more insistent now, when there has come a sort of lull in the struggle, and most people realise that we are on the brink of great and critical developments. Ministers are presently laying their plans for a long way ahead. But I happen to know on first hand authority that the Cabinet's original estimate of the duration of the War was that hostilities might possibly continue into the Spring of 1916. Naturally this was not a dogmatic estimate, but rather a tentative opinion, based on the best information available from all sources and the highest expert advice on the military and naval side. Of course the Government has recognised the necessity of being prepared for a much longer campaign than that. But nevertheless Ministers have so far discovered no reason to abandon their original calculations. While collectively agreeing that the war was unlikely to last longer than next Spring, the Cabinet's individual opinions in almost all cases were distinctly more optimistic than that. The general opinion was in the highest official quarters that peace would be declared in all probability before another Winter sets in. And this view rather gains than loses in conviction from the signs of the times and from the latest confidential information that is available in London. Sir John French has always been, and continues to be, a pronounced optimist. A Commander-in-Chief who was a pessimist would be a very unfortunate asset for his own side. Without putting himself down to any positive dates Sir John was inclined to believe at first that the Austro-German Allies would be pretty well on their last legs by this Easter. Various circumstances that cannot be even hinted at now have militated against the realisation of that estimate. But it may be incidentally remarked that it has come much nearer being realised than many authorities believed. If we had made full use of our sea power to hold up German supplies, it is just possible that Sir John French would have won his bet. It is now established quite conclusively, however, that the Austro-German Alliance is really at last beginning to sag under the strain and stress of the War. They are very short of men, munitions and money, desperately embarrassed politically, and almost hopelessly compromised strategically. At any rate, Sir John French is not alone in his firm belief that the international firework display will be all over, except the showing possibly before the next 5th November.

The Economic Position.

It is generally conceded that the Government, splendidly backed up by the Opposition, have in most respects acquitted themselves well, since the first crisis of last August when the Cabinet almost wobbled in its plain duty under the sudden pressure of war alarms and the subtle pleadings of certain eminent pro-Germans. Since then the pro-Germans have had to sink very small indeed. The startling outburst of vehement public indignation that the Revd. Dr. Lytton, the Headmaster of Eton, called down on his devoted shoulders the other day, by a particularly assinine address in London, in which he advocated placing the Haa with a penny bun, has caused a flutter in the dovescote. Once the Allies have the enemy fairly down and out, in sporting parlance, we may hear the voices of our pro-Germans raised once more in pious protest and ingenious pleading. But those voices will not be listened to. The people who are responsible for plunging Europe into the present chaos of blood and mortar will have to pay the full price, and on top of that there will have to be the most drastically effective guarantees that history is not going to repeat itself for a century or two. We are not going on fighting Armageddons periodically for the benefit of a few distinguished gentlemen who have a fondness for German philosophy and whom our Yankee cousins would catalogue as "jellyfish politicians". The Government were lamentably late in deciding to fight Germany without their gloves and in explaining the true situation to our people. But the full force of Naval supremacy is now grinding the very heart out of the foe, and our democracy, including masters and men, now realise that their efforts are as essential in the workshops of the land as those of our gallant men in khaki in foreign trenches. The scheme for mobilising our English industries of war is proceeding rapidly and satisfactorily. Never believe what you may read in some hysterical journals about the apathy of England. The Liverpool dockers are being formed into military battalions, not for fighting purposes, but to ensure no more delay in loading up our ships in the North. The scheme promises to work well, and is an ingenious means of applying material law in practice, if not theory. It is not generally known in this country that some little time ago there was a strike at the front. Some of the motor mechanics who have been pressed into service from civilian employ at high rates of pay began to believe they had a grievance in the hours of work. As though Mr. Thomas Atkins ever mentioned anything about overtime! This strike was scotch-between midnight and dawn in the most efficacious manner. It was curiously explained to the malcontents that the safety of the British Army and the lives of many gallant men depended on their efforts, humble and comparatively safe as their duties were, and that they were under martial law at the front. I am told on what should be good authority that three of the ringleaders were quietly shot at dawn. And that

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was the end of the strike. Great mystery is observed as to our fighting strength. But the figures are probably well enough known in Germany, who gets to hear of most things of the least importance that happens in this country. A high military authority gave me an interesting estimate of our strength in fighting men the other day. It works out at about three million men, not counting the Navy but including the Naval brigades, and most of them are not only excellent material but exceedingly well trained. So far as the men are concerned, this country is all right. So far as the munitions of War are concerned, we are all right. We have inexhaustible supplies to draw upon, and immense reserves of economic energy available. It is quite the other way round with Germany, and once the German people get a faint glimmering of the truth, there is going to be trouble in the Fatherland.

The Pirates' Progress

There has been a tremendous outcry, not only in this country, but in America and other neutral States, over the latest exploits by the German submarines. They are now sinking merchant ships remorselessly, heedless of passengers or crew, over whose dying antics in the water they even made merry, and they are shelling as well as torpedoing our mercantile marine. But this is only a mild example of the Bernhardi theory in practice as Belgium and France have experienced it. It amounts to murder on the high seas, a hideous outrage on humanity and the civilised usage of nations, not from any military point of view is as futile as anything could be. It may interfere with our passenger traffic by sea, which is of no earthly importance from the national point of view, but it cannot even appreciably affect our vital supplies. Our Admiralty view is that it is now recognised in Berlin, how hopeless the task of blockading England by submarines is, and that deliberate orders have been issued with the sole object of creating a panic by brightfulness. The Germans are great believers in moral effect, or rather immoral effect, but the British seaman is a hardy specimen. He is not easily impressed by terrorism, or he would never have adopted a seafaring life. There is one point about the submarine operations that is far from satisfactory. There is complete evidence to prove that the German pirates are receiving thoroughly up-to-date information from our shores, as well as very probably drawing their essential supplies week by week and day by day

Take the case of the Kalaba, The Commander of the German submarine that sank her not only knew all about her movements, but actually what cargo she carried and what passengers she had on board. As an important part of this cargo was Government supplies, and some of the passengers were military men and officials on an important mission, it is obvious that the information was confidential. Now the German submarine must have been at least four days out from her base. The Kalaba was only a few hours out from Liverpool. The inference is perfectly obvious and absolutely conclusive, even if it stood alone, which it does not unfortunately. Brazen-faced lies have been told in the House of Commons by those Ministers responsible for dealing with espionage. And there seems to be no Member of the House of Commons who has either the pluck or the ability to challenge the facts as stated to nail these lies to the table. Within the last ten days one of the late German Military Attaches in London, who of course left with the Ambassador on the Declaration of War last August, was seen striding up and down a London railway station, quietly watching troops and bluejackets embarking for the front. He was spotted by a Territorial officer who knew him by sight beyond any mistake, having for years been his nextdoor neighbour. Only this week Scotland Yard has at last laid its hands on three or four master-spies, who have been operating in this country for months. Another gentleman of the same persuasion has just been arrested in the North. He was living in great style, with a retinue of servants and motorcars, went about absolutely without challenge, freely inspected everything that he wanted to see, and made a weekly journey to Berlin via Copenhagen. Unless the Government really takes action in this matter it is more than probable, if the true facts become known in this country, that there will be serious trouble. The truth is that the whole country is infested with German spies. One has just been found working in a famous gun factory. In a well-known London music hall they are singing a song with gusto, the chorus of which is "God bless dear old England, the home of the Hun."

(To be Continued.)

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Daily issue—\$38 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamseon, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

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The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1915.

THE KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY REPORT.

From the extracts from the Kowloon Canton Railway Annual Report which we published yesterday it is evident that this venture will have to be registered permanently as one of the Colonial Government's triumphs. Each succeeding year has brought new difficulties, and perhaps new outside criticism; but it has also brought new achievements. There were drawbacks to be overcome in connection with the Kowloon terminus, others that had been created by the 1913 typhoon, and others again that were occasioned by there being only a single line at Hung Hom; but now the authorities have practically a clear field before them, and we read with pleasurable interest that the new terminus will be opened next Spring.

Our readers will remember that no little difficulty was found by the Government in settling upon a site for the Kowloon station, and it was not till about two years ago that final arrangements could be made. The situation chosen seems, to the outsider, in all respects admirable, for it is as close as possible to the Harbour ferry, and presumably we may take it that an easy method of conveying goods from the boats to the line will be arranged. The building itself is going to be a handsome addition to the Colony's architectural efforts, and will at once confer a stamp of importance on what has hitherto seemed a straggling suburb with no definite beginning or end.

The past year's history of the line from a financial point of view is, again, most satisfactory. In spite of war, of general hard times, and of competition from steam-boats, there has been an increase of well over thirty thousand dollars in the railway's gross earnings; and the balance, after working expenses have been paid, stands at over ninety thousand dollars. And the real utility of the railway scheme is as yet only in its earliest babyhood. It and the New Territory will necessarily inter-act, the progress of the one implying the progress of the other. Every additional facility which it offers will mean increased opportunities for the development of the outlying districts, and, conversely, the more prosperous and populous the New Territory becomes, the larger will be the railway's income. Even then, assuming for the moment that it has done everything possible for the New Territory, its career can still only be regarded as having just begun, for its later development and real importance waits—like many other things in connection with this Colony—on China. As China is enabled to go ahead with the completion of the Canton-Hankow line, so will our own line feel encouraged to launch out more widely. At present it is little more than a local venture, but the time is quickly coming when it will be part of an elaborate system that will connect Hongkong with the outer world in a manner never dreamt of by the early Colonists, that will make business relations between here and Hankow, Shanghai and Tientsin a comparatively easy matter and that will, later connect us with Europe itself.

Hongkong and the War.

No less than four items, in our issue of yesterday, dealt with the more or less close relations between Hongkong and the war in which the British Empire is engaged. The first of these will call forth the most heartfelt sympathy of the Colony, for it tells of the death of a Hongkong-born lad, Lieut. K. E. Dunne, Royal Munster Fusiliers, who has fallen while fighting for the honour of the Empire. On behalf of our readers we would condole most sincerely with the relatives of this promising young officer in their great sorrow. Further matter connected with the youth of Hongkong will be found in a letter sent by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to the local association of Boy Scouts, from which we learn that the Secretary of State has expressed his own and the Army Council's appreciation of the good and ready services performed by these lads. At the beginning of the war the Boy Scouts came forward, full of anxiety to offer their mite towards helping the Empire; and in a thousand ways, their help has been of so useful a nature as to justify the bringing of the matter to the notice of the Imperial Government. We congratulate the Scouts on this official pat on the back.

The Colony and Aircraft.

It was further recorded yesterday that Hongkong does not mean to be left behind the other British Possessions in bearing a hand in the armament side of the war. Some influential Chinese have very generously come forward with a voluntary offer of an aeroplane. This offer will be the more valued in that times have been as bad for the Chinese as for the rest of the community of late—notwithstanding which, they have given repeatedly to the various relief and charitable funds connected with Hongkong. This further practical expression of loyalty to the Empire should be made public throughout Germany, as yet another instance of how the down-trodden subjects of the Empire express their alleged disaffection. Passing on to Subscription List No. 1, we notice that a sum of over sixteen thousand dollars has already been given towards the Overseas Aircraft Fund in this Colony. His Excellency and the leading business men have given the list a fine send-off, and it now becomes a question of what the man in the street is going to do. Our readers have been bombarded with requests for money during the past nine months, and must have got used to it by now. They are not asked to give large amounts—though, if they were, many of them would, we know from our past experience of their generosity, willingly accede. Small subscriptions mount up swiftly, and, if everyone will give something—let us say between fifty cents and ten dollars—Hongkong will have no need to feel ashamed when its list is placed beside those of other colonies.

To-Day's Anniversary.

On May 15, 1847, while passing through Genoa on his way to Rome, Daniel O'Connell died. Those who knew O'Connell best have described him as a man who had that very rare quality which we are agreed to call, for want of a better name, "charm." The great Irish patriot was one of the few who get their own way in this world because, in addition to having a good and just cause, they can back it up with eloquence, wit, personal magnetism and power to foresee and calculate. Though one thinks of him as, before all things, a speaker, he never talked unless he had something useful to say, and his words were seldom long divorced from actions. During his lifetime many stolid English people thought of him as a fly-by-night and a faraway—the very things that he was not; and such persons would have been speedily corrected in their estimate of him had they paused to ask if it was possible for any but a man of quite unusual practicality and force of character to carry the 1829 Emancipation Bill through, as it were, on his own back, in the face of opposition such as today we can barely conceive of.

DAY BY DAY.

"HEAVEN IS A HABIT, AND SO IS HELL."

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 78; fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 65; fair.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 37 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 45 published.

The Mails.

American Mail.—Due per ss.

Ners to-day.

Australian Mail.—Due per ss.

St. Albans to-day.

Australian Mail.—Closed per ss.

Eastern to-day at 10 a.m.

French Mail.—Closes per ss.

Ners to-day at 4 p.m.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per ss.

Kanohow at 4 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—

Hongkong Bank.—\$790, buyers.

Canton Insurance.—\$380, buyers.

Douglases.—\$45, buyers.

Star Ferries.—\$37, buyers.

Luzons.—\$29, buyers.

Kowloon Wharves.—\$60, buyers.

Ewo's.—\$154.

Kung Yik.—\$14, sales.

Green Islands.—\$8.85, buyers.

Langkats.—\$1.40, buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 9.13/16d.

To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the 68th anniversary of the death of Daniel O'Connell, the Irish patriot.

Kailan Output.

We are informed that the total output of the Administration's mines for the Week ending 1st May 1915 amounted to 72,878.35 tons and the Sales during the period, to 79,010.48 tons.

Quarantine Notification.

Hongkong has been declared an infected port by Netherlands-India, as from yesterday.

Quarries to be Let.

One year letting of stone quarries at Lung Ku Tan will be put up for auction on May 23 at Tai Po.

Crown Land Sale.

A plot of land at Lung Tsau Tsang is to be offered for sale on June 1 at the District Office, Hongkong.

Company Warned.

It is notified, in the *Government Gazette* that at the expiration of three months the following company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the company will be dissolved:—The Po Wa Insurance Company, Limited.

Bathing Parties Warned.

It is notified by the Colonial Secretary that while the examination service is in force the beaches in the neighbourhood of Junk Bay are dangerous should it be necessary for the batteries to open fire. Bathing parties using beaches in this area are warned that they do so at their own risk.

Ordinances Assented to.

H. E. the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following ordinances passed by the Legislative Council:—

Ordinance No. 12 of 1915.—An Ordinance to amend the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance, 1914, and for purposes connected therewith.

Ordinance No. 13 of 1915.—An Ordinance to amend the Rating Ordinance, 1901.

Intestate Estates.

Notice is given in to-day's *Gazette* that, if no claimants appear within twelve months from the date of this Notification to claim any funds remaining from the Estates of the undermentioned deceased persons, such funds will be transferred to the Revenue of this Colony:—H. E. Hammon \$39.30; All Bar \$75.32; W. Edlin \$11.89; F. Campbell \$224.71; Mrs. E. J. Mignin \$41.03 and R. Harding \$207.60.

New Channel for Junk Traffic.

With reference to paragraph (f) (iv) of the Public Traffic Regulation published in *Government Notification No. 286* of the 3rd August, 1914, that the Channel to the North and East of Chung Hae will be open to Junk and Sampan traffic by day until further notice. Vessels using this Channel must proceed to the Examination Anchorage. This order will come into force at daylight on Sunday, the 16th May, 1915.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

MORE ODDS AND ENDS.

French and Belgians Busy.

A French communique which we published yesterday afternoon, and another, supplementary to it, which arrived during the night give us a little clearer idea of what the Allies in Belgium and the North of France are doing. German losses are again terribly heavy, both in slain and in prisoners. The latter message shows that the Belgians have been living up to their reputation for pluck and perseverance, and that the French continue to minimise the enemy's chances of establishing himself in Calais or on the road thereto. The booty captured round about Oerency is of the class that even a moderately successful army can ill afford to lose, at a time when the fighting pace is fast and when further supplies from headquarters are apt to linger on the road: two field guns, three heavy mortars (the special weapon next to poisonous gas—wherein Germany's soul trusted) a dozen trench mortars, many machine guns, three thousand rifles and a considerable quantity of supplies. This valuable haul was further increased by another at Neuville St. Vaast. And, in addition to these serious losses, Germany has to own to having been driven back at various points; notably at Bois le Prestre.

In other Quarters. There is a regrettable scrapiness about the remaining wires; though they range from Italian politics to the American Note, and from Indian trade events in the Dardanelles, they tell Hongkong people but little of what they are eager to know. There is one brief Petrograd message which speaks of the Austrian defensive as weakening; but few of us had supposed that the events of the last two or three months were of a nature to strengthen it. Yet, when it comes to a question of lasting, we are quite prepared to see the Austrians and Hungarians playing the part of the creaking door, for they have less bluster and more vitality and healthy staying power than their delectable allies. The Prussians, when they give way, will probably do so with a snap; they are too flashy and bombastic, as well as too hopelessly the slaves of red tape in its worst form, to be of the type that can "stay" and can play a losing game with credit and dignity. What strength they have left lies in ability to play dirty tricks, and, when they get to the bottom of their store of these, they will crumple up. The Austrians, Bavarians and Wurtembergers are less likely to fall from want of pluck than from lack of enthusiasm. For all their sins, they are a clean and honest lot when compared with the Prussians, and we are prepared to believe that most of the half-heartedness that has marked their fighting arises out of an uneasy conscience and a distrust of the tribe of Hohenzollern.

British Affairs. Wires that concern exclusively the British side of the war are not uninteresting—so far as they go. The first Irish division of the new army has gone to the Front, and we need no assurances that the men constituting it will uphold the honour not only of Ireland but of the Empire. The anti-German rioting in Johannesburg, has its less glomy side in the fact that the city was formerly as pro-Boer and as pro-German as it could well be. At the moment it is taking steps—not the best or happiest, it must be owned—to show that it identifies itself with the rest of the Empire in being horror-stricken at Germany's invariable villainy—and in being convinced that the Imperial Government made a well-nigh fatal mistake in suffering aliens domiciled in British territory to be at liberty. The hint to the Ministry, whether from Johannesburg, from London or from Liverpool, has been such as could not well have been misunderstood; and we note with satisfaction that Mr. Asquith is prepared to act upon it, to at least to some extent, without further waste of time.

1890.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending May 1, 1890.)

The Dollar.

May 15.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/34."

"And this Thing—"

May 9.—"William of Germany is the great-grandson of an idiot, the great-grandson of a drunkard, and the son of a decent fellow who died of cancer. He himself has a head so ulcerated that he has to take medicine as an Australian bushman takes tea. And this thing prattles of solving the labour problem."

[Even in 1890 the *Telegraph* appears to have entertained a singular admiration for H.M. the Kaiser.]

The Clock Tower.

May 10.—"When will the Hon. the Surveyor General see his way to recommend to His Excellency the Acting Governor the advisability of removing that hideous and most inconvenient structure (the Clock Tower) to some place on the higher levels of the city, where it will not be a public obstruction and nuisance?"

"Saddle-wise."

May 10.—It is stated that English women are now purchasing men's saddles for their own use. A London saddler says the craze will not last long—lovely women's legs are so short that she cannot possibly look graceful while sitting saddle-wise."

[For once the *Telegraph* seems to have been "out" in its calculations. But the blame obviously lies with the London saddle.]

Hongkong's Delays.

May 10.—"The report of the Head Master of the Central School, which was laid on the table of the Legislative Council yesterday and duly appeared in our last night's issue, was published so long ago as last January. This may interest the Finance Committee when the vote for printing, etc. is brought forward. If an important educational report of this character cannot be printed in less time than four months, it is absolute waste of public money to print it at all."

The German Parliament.

May 10.—"The German Parliament has been opened by the Emperor, who, in his speech, said that any displacing of the balance of power would endanger the equilibrium and the forming of a basis of peace policy. His Majesty announced a Military bill and measures for the protection of workmen."

[In future the Kaiser may safely leave to the Allies the duty of attending to the balance of power.]

Str. Bartle Frere on the Colony.

May 12.—"Sir Bartle Frere, G.C.B., the well known Indian statesman, but who is perhaps best known to fame from his services as Commissioner in East Africa for the British Government in abolishing the slave traffic, and as an author and in connection with the Royal Asiatic and Royal Geographical Societies, arrived here from Singapore yesterday by the English mail steamer Rosetta."

Returned to the Colony.

May 12.—"Mr. Thomas Jackson, the popular Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, arrived here from London by yesterday's English mail, and once more assumed directions of the Hongkong affairs, vice Mr. G. E. Noble, absent on sick leave."

The "Telegraph" and the Stock Exchange.

May 13.—"The establishment of a properly constituted Hongkong Stock Exchange has again been indefinitely postponed. At a meeting of representative brokers held yesterday it was decided to abandon the project for the present and to advise His Excellency the Administrator to that effect. It is argued that as there is now no share business in the Colony, there is no use for a Stock Exchange—and so another much needed reform has been allowed to collapse."

"No Solids at All!"

May 14.—"The human body is supposed to consist of 60 per cent. water and 40 per cent. solid."

Many bodies in Hongkong, however, consist of 40 per cent. of water and 60 per cent. of whiskey. No solids at all."

The Hongkong Hotel and the Brokers.

May 14.—"The corridor of the Hongkong Hotel is no longer available for the noble army of nondescript brokers who have found a convenient and comfortable habitation there for months past. The seats have been removed and the place transformed into a very pleasant conservatory, greatly to the delight of visitors to the Hotel and the general public. Henceforth the fraternity will have to establish their offices (and themselves) in the street, so that what will be the Hongkong Hotel's loss will be a gain to Queen's Road, if the police and the community will only be persuaded to regard it in that light. Everybody must, of course, earn a living in some way or other, but we are bound to say that a collapse of this wholesale brokering mania could only be regarded in the light of the public boon."

Church Attendance.

May 15.—"Statistics show that in London the church attendance is one in ten, in Liverpool one in nine; one in six in Melbourne, and one in four in Adelaide. In Hongkong we score about one in a hundred. We say 'about' advisedly, because those whose duty it should be to keep the 'run' of things clerical in our colony, appear to devote their time to matters more profitable. But that it is only right, of course, seeing that we are all out here to make our pile and then clear."

1890.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for May 15th, 1890.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—198 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$70 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 355 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$122 1/2 per share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 90 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$370 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$85 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$4 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$36 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$105 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$190 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co. Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China S.N. Company—25 per cent. div., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$55 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$205 per share, sellers.

Linson Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$84 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$98 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$111 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$73 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, buyers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—40 per cent. prem., sellers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$33 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (new issue)—\$3 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Land Investment Co. Ltd.—\$3 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$7 per share, nominal.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, buyers.

THE USE OF THE SERVICE RIFLE.

Hints in Non-technical Language.

A reasonable complaint has reached this office from a busy man of affairs, who has found time to place himself at the disposal of his country in one of the volunteer bodies of the Colony. He found that going on parades after his day's work was done he was too tired readily to absorb his military instruction, and still more so, after that, to worry with the technical terms in the text books on the subject. To meet this difficulty we are publishing a series of articles on the subject written in non-technical language and edited by a gentleman who has had considerable experience on the matter, and if they meet the difficulty that is indicated by our correspondent's letter we shall be well repaid, for this venture, in the knowledge that a little more work has been done towards a good end.

To commence with perhaps it would be as well to deal first with the subject of aiming—it is assumed that the reader knows thoroughly the parts of his rifle, and the bearing of one on the other. As everyone knows, the motive force of a rifle is obtained by an explosion in a cartridge at the end of a long tube, the use of which is to direct the force of the explosion and at the same time to keep that force applied to the projectile for an appreciable period. The latter function is important as will be perceived when fine shooting and extra range was obtained very early in the history of musketry by the Arabian *jizai*, with which some very deadly work was done. So that after all, the man behind the gun has first of all to bring about an explosion—the most simple of operations—and by directing his tube secure that the projectile will follow a line which he desires. From the hundreds of yards which the early bullet was sent, the rifle can now send its missile a distance counted in thousands, due of course to many inventions not the least important of which are the new explosive substances. In this connection it would be as well for beginners to know that the strict regard for the cleanliness of the arm by officers, has the best of reasons. The residue from an explosion, which settles inside the barrel does far more damage now-a-days, than did the deposit from ordinary gunpowder, and it does not require any too great amount of loading of this nature to effect the barrel by corrosion to such an extent as quickly to destroy the rifling of the barrel, and once that is destroyed there is a very strong tendency for the bullet to cease travelling along its own axis and to tumble over and over, just as it had been merely thrown through the barrel. The rifling will thus be seen to have the effect of keeping the bullet spinning on its long axis, a motion which it retains to the end. In a Lee-Enfield rifle there are in all five grooves set screw-wise making one left handed turn in ten inches.

While the fore sight of a rifle is stationary and somewhat of the nature that may be described as a blade, the back sight is movable, graduated and so arranged that automatic adjustments can be made for sighting over various distances. It moves on a scale graduated in 100 yards at a time and sub-divided down to 25 yards, while there are rifles in existence which provide even smaller graduation, not coming within the scope of our discussion.

A complaint is often heard that a man has failed to make a good score at shooting because his back sight was wrong. It probably was. It would be easier to say, and certainly quite as correct, to make the general sweeping statement that very few rifles shoot exactly to the graduation of the sight, and it is in these differences that the "individuality" of the weapon occurs. It will be understood that in chaining such erratic forces as explosions it is well nigh impossible to secure absolute standards and for this reason the graduations are really

in the nature of a mean graduation. Consequently the rifleman should get to know the idiosyncrasies of his weapon as an introductory to good shooting. Even supposing the rifle is new, there is this possibility of error and, with use, it becomes even more pronounced and, as a soldier is not allowed to make any marks in the back sight, it is a matter of his own knowledge when it comes to making allowances for the "individuality" of his arm. Memory of the corrections he makes, is necessary up to 600 yards or thereabouts for the ordinary shot, but the crack man will even follow them up to the limit of his scale. Usually speaking however the markings on the back sight are quite sufficient for accurate battle practice.

There are other matters to be taken into consideration besides the error in graduation due to the fact that back sights have to be made on a standard principle and cannot be calibrated to suit each separate rifle. One is the drift caused by the rotatory motion of the bullet which causes, by reason of certain laws the explanation of which would be exceedingly technical and quite beside the point, a wandering from a direct line. At any rate drift is an actual fact which may be ignored is some of the smaller ranges but is a factor to be reckoned with over long range firing.

Having passed the barrier that unfamiliarity with the back sights sets up, it will be as well to turn to aiming practice itself. Broadly speaking the marksman has to hold his rifle that the barrel oorn of the foresight is in line with the V of the back sight, or the blade of the former in line with the centre of the U of the latter, exactly in the middle of the aperture with the top of the U level with that of the I. This sighted on the target with the tops of the sights resting just below the bottom of the mark should give a dead shot. Should the top of the I come below the top of the U the shot will be low and if the reverse is the case, the shot will go high. If the I is not truly centred against the U the shot will go to the right or the left as the case may be.

The sights must be kept perfectly up right as an inclination to right results in the bullet striking low and right, and vice versa. In firing, the right eye is used for sighting with the gun to the right shoulder, the left only being used when it is impossible for the soldier to shoot from the right. In sighting, comfort of the man should be his first consideration. The eye not in use should be closed without screwing up the face, and the gun should be held well into the shoulder. Everyone is told to do that and very few do at first, but bitter experience of a sore shoulder and poor scores bring about amendment of the bad habit. If an afternoon firing without this precaution gives very sore arms, what would a day's fighting, firing all the time do to the same limb? Incidentally if anyone suffers from acute headaches after firing, he may find that much of this subsequent discomfort can be minimised by holding the rifle well into the shoulder and thus absorbing much of the kick. A good lusty punch in the shoulder from a badly held gun is the best instructor as to not how to do things. It is also as well to remember that the eye should be well back from the cocking piece, for the farther back it is, the less likelihood is there of the sights becoming blurred and a bad shot resulting. That after all is a matter of rendering the focussing of the eye a matter of ease and certainty.

Having secured a right sight with all the points enumerated above carefully watched for, it only remains to pull the trigger, and there is more in doing that than many wot of in all their philosophy. "Pull" is a misnomer, though it is common use; the trigger should be squeezed gently and firmly so that the aim is not disturbed. If the rifle has a double "pull off" the first will be taken as the sight is secured and the second just as the eye is satisfied that the sighting is correct. It must be taken gently and firmly so that the aim is not destroyed.

FOOD PRICES.

Further Alterations Made.

The following amendments to the food price list, have been made by J.E. the Governor-in-Council:—

4. Frozen Meat:—
The Dairy Farm prices of frozen food and other stores as printed in the Dairy Farm price list (and amended in red ink dated the 8th day of February, 1915, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Food Committee are the maximum retail prices of the articles enumerated in the said list except in the case of the subjoined articles, the prices of which are as follows:—
Butter, (Daisy) ... \$1.10 per lb.
" (Dairymaid) 1.00 per lb.
" (Buttercup) .90 per lb.
" (Pastry)80 per lb.
Cheese70 per lb.

Market Produce:—
Oranges, (Canton), (Sweet) ... lb. 15
—Shan-sheng Tim Chang ... lb. 15
Oranges (Canton), ... lb. 15
Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$2 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in Clause 5) shall, if made in subsidiary coin, be subject to an additional charge of 10 per cent.

TRANSFER OF BRITISH SHIPS.

Important Act Passed by Home Legislature.

The following are the terms of the British Ships (Transfer Restriction) Act 1915:—

An Act to restrict the transfer of British Ships to Persons not qualified to own British Ships. [18th March, 1915.]

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. A transfer made after the twelfth day of February nineteen hundred and fifteen of a British ship registered in the United Kingdom, or a share therein, to a person not qualified to own a British ship, shall not have any effect unless the transfer is approved by the Board of Trade on behalf of His Majesty, and any person who makes, or purports to make, such a transfer after the commencement of this Act without that approval shall, in respect of each offence, be guilty of a misdemeanour.

2. This Act shall apply to British ships registered at foreign ports of registry and to British ships registered in any British possession other than those mentioned in the Schedule to this Act as it applies to British ships registered in the United Kingdom.

3.—(1) This Act may be cited as the British Ships (Transfer Restriction) Act, 1915, and shall be read as one with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 to 1914.

(2) This Act shall have effect only during the continuance of the present war.

Schedule:—British India; The Dominion of Canada; The Commonwealth of Australia (including Papua and Norfolk Island); The Dominion of New Zealand; The Union of South Africa; Newfoundland.

It is here again that the human element has to be watched by the marksman himself. Nerves have to be held well in hand as many a good shot—at least one who knows everything that has to be done and does it up to pulling the trigger—knows. Often a good shot is spoiled by the fact that when he reaches the climax of discharging his shot, he loses his sight and merely lets his rifle off in the direction of the target. He should be able to fire so steadily that when the shot has sped he can look along his sights to practice all the same spot as that on which his sight was drawn a moment before.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

WE MAKE IT OUR BUSINESS

to give you

BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

OUR BUTCHERY

is the Only One of its Kind in the Colony and our

FRESH MILK

and other Dairy Products are unequalled in the East for

PURITY & EXCELLENCE.

Every Department under Expert European Supervision.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO DEAL WITH US.

BOXING.

To-night's Events at the V.R.C.

We again call attention to the boxing tournament to be held at the Victoria Recreation Club, this evening, when the pick of the Shropshires will be seen in the ring. Mr. Hall, the promoter informs us that the men are fit and that everything is ready for the night's sport.

The Salopians are sports and they are now given an opportunity to show that they are not behind in the great art of self defence with nature's weapons, as well as with rifle and bayonet.

NOTICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

ORGAN RECITAL

MONDAY, May 17th

at 5.30 p.m.

FAIRALL & CO.

Are Showing Summer Goods of every description.

MUSLIN & VOILE GOWNS, BLOUSES, LINEN SKIRTS, LADIES AND CHILDREN'S MILLINERY, FANCY VOILES, CREPES, PIQUE, EMBROIDERIES, ROBES, RIBBONS, LACES, COLLARS.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong on Tuesday, 25th May, 1915, at noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1915. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th instant to the 27th instant both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 14th May, 1915.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's offices, St. George's Buildings, on Saturday, the 22nd May, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1915, and electing Directors and Auditors. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 8th May to the 2nd May both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 4th May, 1915.

BATHING SEASON.

NEW STOCK OF BATHING COSTUMES IN ONE OR TWO PIECES.

SMART DESIGNS IN BATH ROBES VERY USEFUL ON BATHING TRIP.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD. Men's Wear Specialists. 16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

NEW STOCK.

PRETTY COTTON VOILES AND SMART WHITE MATERIALS. FOR SUMMER WEAR.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House. Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT. As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

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SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD. CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG and DANCE.

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Royal Blend Whisky

Fit for a Prince



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WINE MERCHANTS.

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SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	19th June.	25th June.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc, and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,132, Capt. Milne, R.N.R., will be despatched for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta on the 17th May.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, May 15, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 15th MAY.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

SUNDAY, 16th MAY.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 12 noon Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer).....	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Taishan, tons 2,006

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 16th MAY.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Salnam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 6.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blak Pier.

SHIPPING

IPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination. Steamers. Sailing Date

MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said

Shikano Maru Capt. F. E. Ope. T. 16,000 {THUR., 20th May, at noon.

Awa Maru Capt. Hori. T. 12,500 {TUES., 18th May, at 4 p.m.

Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Tozawa. T. 12,500 {THURS., 27th May, at 4 p.m.

Shitachi Maru Capt. Tomioka. T. 13,500 {TUES., 18th May, at 11 a.m.

Shidzuoka Maru Capt. K. Soyeda. T. 13,500 {TUES., 15th June, at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thureday Island, Townsville and Brisbane

Shikano Maru Capt. Hori. T. 12,500 {THURSDAY, 27th May.

Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Takano. T. 12,000 {SATURDAY, 15th May.

Shitachi Maru Capt. B. Kon. T. 20,000 {TUES., 18th May, at 10 a.m.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Shikano Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 20th May
Fushimi	25,000 "	3rd June
Hirano	16,000 "	17th June
Katori	20,000 "	1st July
Kamo	16,000 "	15th July

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Awa Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 18th May
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	Thursday 27th May
Aki	12,500 "	Tuesday 15th June
Tomba	12,500 "	29th June
Yokohama	12,500 "	Thursday 8th July

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail.

SHANGHAI.....Kanchow16th May at 4 light
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....Taming18th May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....Luchow18th May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....Yingschow20th May at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....Teian25th May at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingschow." Having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Wuchow.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 15th May, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected in or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjilawong	JAPAN	in port	JAVA	15th May
Tjibodas	SHANGHAI	19th May	JAVA	21st May
Tjikini	JAVA	2nd half May	JAPAN	28th May
Tjilmanock	JAPAN	26th May	JAVA	28th May
Tjilalajap	JAVA	2nd half May	JAPAN	28th May

x Wireless Telegraphy.
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(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern	1st May	15th May at 10 a.m.
Aldenharn	14th May	28th May "
St Albans	24th June	22nd June "
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Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 18th May at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 21st May at 1 p.m.
Halmun	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 25th May at 1 p.m.

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LOG BOOK

"Structural Designs of Warships." Messrs. Spence bringing out immediately an illustrated treatise on "Structural Design of Warships," by William Hoguard, Professor of Naval Design at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, whose work on "Submarine Boats" came from the same publishers. The treatise is based on a course of lectures prepared for officers of the United States Navy, but has been simplified and brought up to date.

Large Diesel Engine.

The largest Diesel engine yet constructed to a definite order has recently been completed by Messrs. Sulzer Brothers, of Winterthur, Switzerland, and successful tests have been carried out. Motors of high power have been built by two firms in Germany, but up to the present they have reached only the experimental stage. The new engine is of the two-cycle, single-acting type with six cylinders, and was designed to develop 3,750 h.p. at 142 r.p.m., though on trials a power of 4,500 h.p., or about 750 h.p. per cylinder was maintained for a long period. It was built for Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, and is to be employed in generating electricity for light and power in the shops, although there is a possibility that its installation may lead to a similar type of motor being developed for marine work in this country. The cylinder dimensions are 750 mm. bore and 1,000 mm. stroke (about 29½ in. by 39½ in.), and in general design the motor is of the marine type, being somewhat similar to the 850 h.p. engines installed in the motor ship Monte Penedo and also to two sets of 1,800 h.p. each, built for a British naval tankship. There are two scavenging pumps driven directly off the crank-shaft, and the scavenging air is admitted to the working cylinders through two sets of ports at the bottom. The main ports are opposite the exhaust ports and occupy half the periphery, while the auxiliary scavenging ports are above, the air being admitted to them after the piston has covered the bottom set in its upward stroke. For each cylinder there is a valve in the main scavenging pipe controlling the passage of the air to the auxiliary ports. The cylinder covers are supported by means of steel columns which take the main stresses due to the high pressure, and the cylinders are hung from the covers, being therefore free to expand longitudinally. Another modification is that the governor of the engine is arranged to control the air inlet of the air compressor and the time of opening of the fuel valve, as well as the stroke of the fuel pump. By this means the engine is enabled to run satisfactorily at low powers—*Deutsche*.

American Shipping Trust Finance. The report, cabled from New York, that the holders of the International Mercantile Marine Company intend to apply for a receivership will come as no surprise. No interest was paid on the bonds last October, and it is understood that payment was not to be expected in April. Committees have been sitting and, as we pointed out, their recommendation of a reorganization scheme is likely to be forthcoming early this month. The finance of the "combine" has often been criticised as top-heavy, and though the concern was able to struggle along in fine weather, the squally months since August have found out its weakness and shown the need for a reconstruction. The "International Mercantile Marine" is a holding company, and the shipping lines in which it is interested are not among those which have benefited from the war. They are passenger lines and passenger earnings have been very far below the normal. The future of the American "combine" is important, because it happens to hold all the shares in the White Star—one of the most famous of all British lines—which during the war has been contributing vessels to Government service, including the *Oceanic*, lost off the north of Scotland while commissioned as an armed merchant cruiser.

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HOIHOW & Haiphong	Taksang	Sun., 16th May at 4 light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Tues., 18th May at noon.
Kobe & Moji	Kutsang*	Wed., 19th May at noon.
S'PORE, Pang & Calcutta	Kumsang*	Wed., 19th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang*	Thurs., 20th May at 4 light
MANILA	Loongsang*	Sat., 22nd May at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipsang*	Sun., 23rd May at 4 light

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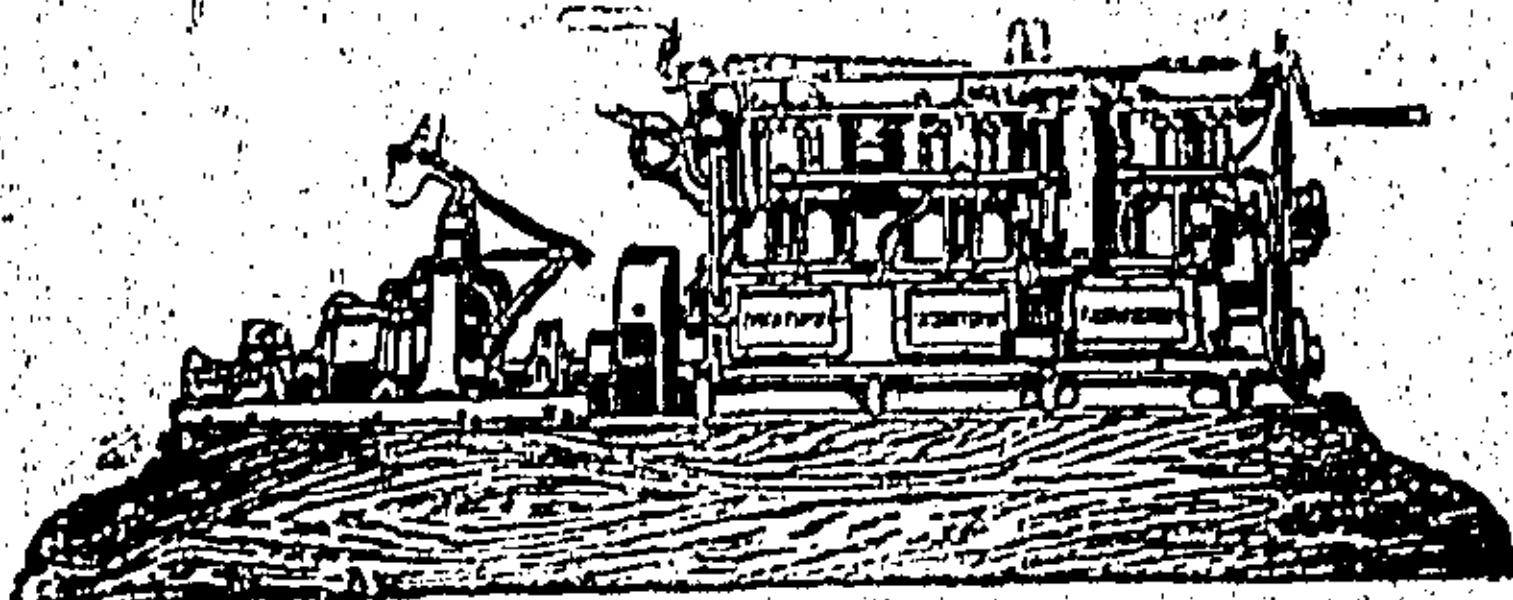
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London via Usual Ports of Call	Nubia	P. & O.	20, May
Marseilles, London & Liverpool	C. of N. castle	B. L. L.	27, May
London	Mon'shire	J. M. Co.	19, June

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Fco via Manila & Japan & Persia	P. M. Co.	18, May
Via B.C. & S'tle via K'lung & C.	N. Y. K.	18, May
San Fco via S'hai & Japan & Korea	P. M. Co.	26, May
New York via Panama Canal	D. & Co.	E. of May
San Fco via S'hai & Japan & Siberia	P. M. Co.	1, June
Boston & New York via Suez	Tuscan P.	10, June
San Fco via S'hai & Japan & China	P. M. Co.	15, June
San Fco via M'la & Japan & Nippon M.	T. K. K.	13, July

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Australian Ports via Timor	Eastern	G. L. Co.	15, May
Australian Ports via Manila	Hibachi M.	N. Y. K.	17, May
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	D. & S.	25, June

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S'pore, Pang, R'gon & Calcutta	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	15, May
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	15, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	15, May
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	15, May
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	15, May
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Sangala	D. S. Co.	15, May
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Cordillere	M. M.	17, May
S'pore, Batavia, Samarang, etc.	Borneo M.	D. & Co.	18, May
Shanghai	Luchow	B. & S.	18, May
Tientsin via Weihaiwei	Ching	B. & S.	20, May
Shanghai	Oriental	P. & O.	20, May
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'nd & C.	Surat	B. L.	23, May
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Karnala	P. & O.	4, June
Singapore, Mauritius & South			
African Ports			
Shanghai	Salamis	B. L. L.	15, June
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitarom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjilatjap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
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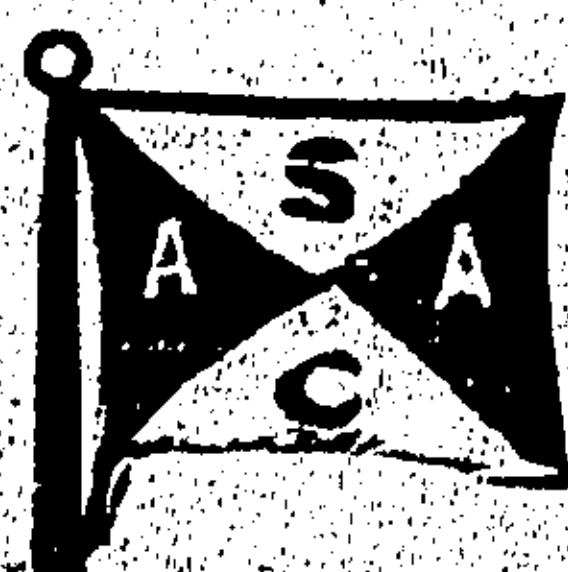
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The C. F. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE left Yokohama on Tuesday, the 11th May, p.m. due to arrive Vancouver on Tuesday, the 25th May.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA sailed from Yokohama on Wednesday, May 13, for Hongkong via Manila. She is carrying the mails and is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 14th inst.

The P. M. s.s. KOREA will sail from Manila for Hongkong on Saturday afternoon, making her due to reach Hongkong on Monday morning, the 17th inst.

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The S. L. s.s. MONMOUTHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 19th May.

The S. L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 30th May.

The s.s. JAPAN sailed from Calcutta on 6th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 20th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Shaohsing, Br. s.s. 1,307, Tsubben, 30th April—Canton, Gen.—B. & S.

Namsang, Br. s.s. 2,591, H. E. Gilroy, 3rd inst.—Singapore, 27th ult. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Bayarin, Br. s.s. 995, Baiding, 6th inst.—Haiphong, 5th inst. Rice & General—China.

Glenlogan, Br. s.s. 3,700, Stallard, 6th inst.—London, Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Persous, Br. s.s. 4,297, J. Riepenhans, 7th inst.—Singapore, 2nd inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Jinon Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,347, T. Terada, 7th inst.—Moji, 2nd inst. Gen.—N.Y.K.

Wenchow, Br. s.s. 560, P. R. Parslow, 10th inst.—Hohow, 9th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Awa Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,912, T. Hori, 10th inst.—Shanghai, 7th inst. Gen.—N.Y.K.

Nanyo Maru, Jap. s.s. Nishigama, 10th inst.—Batavia, 9th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Eastern, Br. s.s. 2,714, G. Carter, 14th inst.—Kobe, 5th inst. Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 11th inst.—Manila, 5th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Persia, Br. s.s. 4,355, John Hill, 11th inst.—Manila, 9th inst. Gen.—F.M.S. S. Co.

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Tokyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,294, I. Nakamura, 12th inst.—Moji, 5th inst. Coal M.B.K.

Fausang, Br. s.s. 1,410, H. S. Malkin, 11th inst.—Batavia, 7th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Haida, Norw. s.s. 1,060, A. Sveen, 11th inst.—Borneo, General—Chinese.

Kungping, Chinese s.s. 1,798, B. Hawle, 13th inst.—Shanghai, 9th inst. General—C.M.S.N. Co.

Hong Wan, Br. s.s. 2,400, J. Mason, 13th inst.—Singapore, 7th inst. Gen.—Chinese.

Tjikembang, Dut. s.s. 8,013, Yurraunso, 12th inst.—Kobe, 7th inst. Gen.—J.C.J.L.

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Kumsang, Br. s.s. 2,077, F. Wheeler, 14th inst.—Kobe, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Taming, Br. s.s. 1,358, G. H. Fennelather, 14th inst.—Manila, 11th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Fukin Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,089, H. Ohnishi, 14th inst.—Moji, 8th inst. Gen.—M.B.K.

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Patent Slip, No. 5 Kowloon	100	10	10		
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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1915.

FROM DOVER STRAITS TO THE GOLDEN HORN

Mr. Simonds' Review of the Great War in Its Eighth Month.

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS

I. At the Dardanelles.
In the whole progress of the Great War no month saw such a sudden and dramatic change as March. Week after week of weary winter campaigning had held the gaze of the world fixed upon the plains of Flanders and Champagne, upon the marshes of East Prussia, where battles without more than local importance gave temporary advantage first to the Allies and then to the Germans. In the monotony of the official bulletins even a world war lost appeal and challenge to an audience become surfeited with the reports of indecisive engagements.

But with the opening of March a new horizon was suddenly lifted. From the Straits of Dover and the banks of the Vistula the center of battle shifted to the siege of Constantinople. At the Dardanelles the guns of the greatest armada in the history of the world awakened the echoes of the hills behind the Troad and the Anglo-French fleet was followed by the transports, came to land troops on the Gallipoli peninsula where in 1355 the Ottoman Turks under Sultan Murad had entered Europe on the triumphal march that was to lead to the walls of Vienna over the ruins of the Empire of the East and the nascent Slav states of the Balkans.

In October the 42-gun mortar guns of Germany had levelled the walls of Antwerp, crushed the gallant but impotent Belgian state, and carried the legend of Teutonic might to the shores of the North Sea, to the very gates of Calais and Boulogne. Now it was the 15-inch guns of the Queen Elizabeth which took up the response along the shores which had seen the busts and fleets of Xerxes pass forward on their great adventure, which had witnessed the crossing of Alexander the Great as he, carrying back the conquering message of the West, had set forth on his tremendous expedition. In a single day, too, the world turned from the contemplation of campaigns of the Twentieth Century to one more combat in the lands and waters forever memorable in Homer's song.

Nor was the new phase less appealing in immediate political significance than in historical challenge. Russia, heavily beaten about the Masurian Lakes, thrown back upon the defensive from the Baltic to the Rumanian frontier, was proclaimed by German reports to be on the point of giving up the conflict. She had so far borne the burden of the world conflict in a measure beyond the expectations of the civilized world. At Tannenberg, at Lodz, at the Masurian Lakes, she had sacrificed her hundreds of thousands, while French and British troops remained idly in their trenches or failed in their local offensives.

But even as the German forecast was proclaimed the guns of Admiral Carden's fleet at the Dardanelles sounded the coming of a new day for Russian hope. The dream of Peter the Great, the enduring purpose of the Romanoffs, the deep and potent emotion of every Orthodox Greek Catholic, all these were roused to new life, no merely by a fresh attack upon Gallipoli, but by the exchange of assurances between Russia and Britain across the intervening distance of a continent at war. In Petrograd Sergius Sazonoff announced the approach of the day when Russia would

realize her great ambition of an avenue to the open sea. From London Sir Edward Grey responded with the solemn assurance that England and Russia were at one on the question of a warm water gate for the Slav.

Thus, in a single hour the Eastern Question changed its whole appearance. Thus England at last unmistakably, however guarded the diplomatic phrase, renounced the policy of Beaconsfield, the policy which had provoked the Crimean War, and sent the British fleet to the Sea of Marmora to destroy the Treaty of San Stefano. In an hour of Russian dejection, Germany had sought to draw the great Slav state away from her allies, and those allies, through England, had answered with the promise of the prize for which three centuries of Russian history had been filled with war and effort.

Once more sea power had demonstrated its tremendous advantage, its supreme power. At the first crisis in the relations of the Grand Alliance the battleships of Britain and France, keeping the seas, while Germany's fleet lay idly in home waters, had restored the threatened solidarity of the Kaiser's enemies.

II. The Russian Aspect.

In an examination of the meaning of the attack upon the Dardanelles it is necessary first to discuss the Russian aspect, then to examine the immediate and remote effects upon the neighboring and neutral states. For two hundred years, from the moment when the Treaty of Orlovitz gave the first sign of the decay of the Ottoman, Vienna and Petrograd had openly contested for the estate of the "Sick Man of the East." From the first opening of the Eastern Question to the Congress of Berlin the alliance of the sea powers and of the central European nations choked Slav ambition. Three times in the last century Byzantium had seemed within the grasp of the Romanoffs and three times it had slipped away.

At the Congress of Berlin Bismarck, after long consideration, decided between Austria and Russia as a future German ally. The Treaty of Berlin, which gave Macedonia back to the Turk, Bosnia to Austria, Cyprus to England, was the beginning of the drama that led inevitably to the tragedy at Sarajevo and the catastrophe of the world war. Beaten in Manchuria, Russia turned back to Europe in the opening years of the present century. On the morning after Mukden there was renewed in the Balkans the old battle between Romanoff and Hapsburg.

In 1908, when Austria announced the annexation of Bosnia, Russia suffered the greatest humiliation in her long history. Following that she began the rapid and successful diplomatic campaign which provoked the first Balkan War. Winning Serbia away from her Viennese leading strings, she made her the Russian soldier on the Danube, a soldier fired by dreams of the redemption of Serb lands beyond the Danube and the Dnieper. Turkey having become in turn the Russian soldier on the Danube, Russia erected that Balkan confederacy which at Lule Burgas and Kumanovo shattered, not Turkish empire in Europe, but Austro-German supremacy south of the Danube.

Austrian diplomacy answered with the second Balkan War, in which Bulgaria, impelled by suggestions from Vienna, assailed her old allies. But at the Bregalnitsa and at Kilkis Serb and Greek armies completed their conquests of Macedonia, and Rumania, now yielding to Petrograd advice, entered the lists to seize from Austria's recruit lands between the Danube and the Black Sea. Bulgaria now lay in ruins, an eloquent reminder of the impotence of Austria, while Serbia, newly swollen with pride and hope, resumed her campaign for Bosnia.

Once more Austrian and German diplomacy sought to bind up the wounds of Turkey, to make the Sultan a vassal of the Kaiser. In this, thanks to Bayar Bay, they succeeded, and the coming of the great war, provoked by Russia's Serbian soldier, saw the Ottoman marching to the notes of "Deutschland ueber Alles."

Germany had thus placed her mailed fist upon the disputes between Russian hope and realization stood a Turkey, in fact, ruled from Berlin. In the same fashion German control of the head of Islam procured the proclamation of the Jihad, the Holy War against the British and the French, that is, the promulgation of the call to arms to the millions of the followers of the Prophet in India and North Africa, the summons to rise and slay their Christian masters, which was heard in all the bazaars from Benares to Tlemcen.

A common necessity then united France, England, and Russia. Turkey must be destroyed, the Turkey ruled by the Kaiser, that these nations might hold their colonies. England answered first by the annexation of Egypt. Presently Russia followed by the announcement of Sazonoff, echoed by Sir Edward Grey, the momentous announcement that after 442 years the Turk must depart from Stambul, that the Cross was to replace the crescent upon St. Sophia, that, with Anglo-French permission, aid, and approval, "the bear that walks like a man" was to descend the Bosphorus and occupy the heights above the Golden Horn, that the Russian banner was to be raised on the crumbling walls, at the very breach through which Mohammed II. had, four centuries earlier, entered to meet and slay the last and noblest of the Paleologs and end the Byzantine Empire.

Taken by the Anglo-French fleet, Constantinople would remain in Allied hands until the end of the war, the gage of Russian fidelity to her allies, the assurance to Russia of a reward for such fidelity beyond the gift of the steel-encircled German Emperor. Meantime, Russian grain flowing out would relieve the sufferings of the Allies and reduce the price of bread in Paris and London. Conversely arms and ammunition would flow back, the resources of the world in the manufacture of war material would be at the service of Russia, hitherto blockaded by the Kaiser, and winter on the north, and the Sultan in the south.

III. Wavering Neutrals.

But the guns of the fleet at the Dardanelles sounded echoes elsewhere than in Petrograd and London. Athens, Sofia, Bucharest, even Rome, heard with new interest, with new and deep emotion, the cannonade that seemed to forecast the end of an empire and the beginning of an era in the Near East.

For Bulgaria the sudden change was of immediate meaning and Bulgaria held the key of the Balkan situation. In the Second Balkan War her allies, acting under the impulse that was given in Petrograd, had stripped her of most of her conquests. Macedonia, from Monastir to the Rhodopians, had gone to Serbia; Kavala, Seres, Drama, had passed from Ferdinand to Constantinople.

her fairest Danubian province, hers before the war, later had been occupied and annexed by Rumania. The Turk had come back to Adrianople. After all her sacrifices, she had gained next to nothing.

Russia was held responsible for all this and against Russia the Balgar henceforth sang his "hymn of hate." Thus when Serbia, impelled by Russia, entered into her unequal conflict with Austria, every sympathy in Sofia was against her. That Bulgarian regiments did not appear at Nish was due solely to the fact, that Rumanian and Greek troops on the Bulgarian frontiers served to demonstrate that Serbia's allies were prepared to fulfil their treaty obligations and maintain the terms of the Peace of Bucharest.

But, by way of revenge, when Russian troops entered Bukovina and the Car back-mad to Greek and Rumanian armies to join in the war and realize their national aspirations in Albania and Transylvania, there came from Sofia the solemn warning that Bulgaria would reserve her right to avenge her injuries, should the opportunity come, unless her lost provinces were restored. This warning had sufficed to immobilize Rumania and Greece for months, but for all three nations the coming of the Allied Armada opened a new situation.

Venizelos, the Cavour of the New Greece, the great man of the Balkans, promptly sought to join Greece to the Allies, but his effort failed. King Constantine, perhaps influenced by his wife, the sister of the Kaiser, possibly Bulgarian menace, intervened, the Boule was dissolved, Greece was thus compelled to wait a month before her public opinion could express itself, but there was no mistaking the direction of Greek national sympathy, Greek desire to redeem the million of Hellenes in Asia Minor, about whose heads another Allied fleet at Smyrna was bringing Ottoman power down in ruins.

In Sofia there was equal agitation, and a strong political party demanded that Bulgaria's armies should re-enter Thracia, should seize the propitious moment to retake Adrianople, as the Turks had retaken it from the Bulgars, should carry their frontier down to the Esos-Midia line agreed upon at London in 1913. But this meant to join the Allies, conceivably to renounce all hope of retaking Macedonia or the Danubian province stolen by Rumania. In this situation Ferdinand followed the example of Constantinople and Bulgarian action was halted. Yet the new spirit in Sofia and in Athens was an evidence of the decline of German influence, of the fatal advantage that would come to the Allies if they should take Constantinople and gain possession of the resources with which to feed Balkan appetites.

In Rumania the situation was more complex. The prospect of Russian possession of the Straits was a peril for the Rumanians, who unlike the Greeks and the Bulgarians had no direct and open exit to the Mediterranean. On the other hand the prospect of Bulgarian expansion, of Greek gains, consequent upon a decision by these states to cast their lot with the Allies, was a new incentive to Bucharest to join in the combat and by conquering Transylvania and Bukovina preserve Rumanian influence as the greatest of the Balkan states.

While the bombardment of the forts progressed there was no mistaking the effect that Austro-German influence, quite as much as Turkish power, was crumbling in the Near East. A new Balkan situation was arising, Greece, Rumania, Bulgaria, Serbia, their racial integrity restored, promised to constitute a wall of strong little nations, perhaps presently united by common necessities, a wall against the German ambition

to construct a Teutonic empire from Berlin to Bagdad, to the frontiers of India. More than this, the passing of the Turk promised to leave to the aged Francis Joseph an undisputed title to the throne of "the Sick Man of the East." For what the little peoples of the Balkans had achieved, it was plain the little peoples of Austria-Hungary would now seek with new determination, the great blessing of liberty, of freedom.

If the reveille of the guns of the Queen Elizabeth at the entrance of the Dardanelles was heard in the Balkan capitals, it was even more plainly audible in the Italian capital and once more the approach of the fall of Constantinople aroused the emotion of Rome. Nor was there any mistaking the direction of national sentiment. Here, as elsewhere, sea power was making itself supreme.

In August Italy had decided not to follow her allies. To every appeal of Berlin and Vienna she had answered with a cool, negative, while the calm voice of diplomacy was emphasised by the cries of the mobs which demanded that Italy should complete her destiny by annexing the Trentino and Trieste and taking up again the pathway of Venetian glory along the Dalmatian coast.

In November Germany had sent Prince von Bulow, an ex-Chancellor of the Empire, to Rome to try again. He had offered Italy Nice and Savoy, Corsica and Tunis, the empire of the western Mediterranean. But to all these poisoned gifts Italy had remained unresponsive. While these offers were being made, another Garibaldi had given his life for France in the trenches of the Vosges and the whole Italian people approached his bier with an emotion and a national spirit that warred German agents and Italian statesmen that the Italian people had forgotten Nice in the burning memory of Austrian tyranny and were looking east, not west, to sea Italian greatness realised.

Presently German diplomacy changed its direction. Where it had sought to buy alliance, it now contracted for neutrality, and the Trentino and a strip of territory east of the Italian frontier along the Isouzo were suggested as the price of Italy's neutrality. But from such a bargain Vienna and Rome both shrunk. Vienna held the price too high, Rome, too small; and German irritation at Austrian obstinacy began to find its way into the German official press for the first time.

In this situation the attack upon Constantinople aroused a fresh outburst of Italian feeling, gave new impetus to the forces which seemed to be drawing Italy into the war. In deciding not to attack France in 1914, Italy had definitely renounced a struggle for the supremacy of the western Mediterranean. But the fall of Turkey would mean the partition of Asia Minor, the division of the Aegean Islands. To the conquerors would belong the prize. France, England, and Russia might expect to divide the Turkish estate, throwing to the Balkan states such morsels as generosity or policy might dictate. For Italy there would be no share, if Italy bore no part of the burden of conquest.

Once more as in the unhappy Tunis time; there was quoted the Italian proverb: "The last guest takes ill." Italy had come too late to take her rightful place in North Africa. Of the Roman estate Tunis, Algeria, Morocco had gone to France; Egypt to Great Britain. For herself she had gained only sterile Tripoli. Henceforth the control of the Mediterranean would belong to the Anglo-French alliance. To a neutral Italy this alliance, once Germany was conquered and Austria overwhelmed, need make no concession. Rather it would

be Italy that would hereafter have to yield.

Thus it was that the fate of Constantinople became an Italian problem and once more the world heard of new Italian mobilisation, of a fleet of superdreadnoughts waiting on the tide, as it were. Even Berlin, long hopeful, began at last to give unmistakable signs of apprehension, a fresh confession that fate and diplomacy were alike against the Kaiser, whose splendid armies were still winning tremendous but fruitless victories, while sea power and Allied diplomacy were little by little undermining the whole structure of the Central European Alliance.

In the third week of March, Bucharest and Rome, Sofia and Athens were all the centres of new military activities, the sources of new forecasts all pointing unmistakably to the entrance of other nations into the conflict, and to no one of these nations could Germany look for assistance. Thus, if one could think of the Central European Alliance as a human figure, gigantic in proportions, the head and shoulders of Germany would emerge unshaken, but they would rest upon the dwindling Austrian body, itself poised on Turkish feet of clay. These feet of clay the Allies had now attacked with the contemporary prospect of achieving the overthrow of the giant.

V. As to the Turk.

Such were the political and diplomatic aspects of the Constantinople campaign. Such were the circumstances in the immediate future which were now forced upon the attention of the whole world. There remained the question of the Turk, himself. Oddly enough, in the welter of world issues, his own fortunes dropped out of sight.

Yet in later history the passing of the Ottoman from Europe must have a real meaning. More than five centuries and a half had elapsed since he came across the very straits where Anglo-French cannon were now blasting a road to Byzantium. When a century later Constantinople itself fell, all Europe had suddenly to consider a new peril, the approach from the East of that Islam Charles Martel had halted in the West. Two centuries later, when Western Europe signed the Treaty of Westphalia, the Turk had carried his empire beyond Budapest and to the gates of Vienna. Greek culture had been smothered, Christianity in southeastern Europe conquered; Serb, Bulgar, Rumanian, Hungarian, Albanian and Greek had fought and yielded, and it had been left to Sobieski of Poland to save Europe, to rescue Austria, and to open the way for the fall, first of Poland and then of the Ottoman.

As late as Napoleon's time Turkey was still to be reckoned with and the great Emperor dreamed of establishing himself at Constantinople, after having revived the glories of Alexander the Great and made the East a new world empire. In the Nineteenth Century it was the little Balkan states that fired the imagination of the world by their struggles for liberty and Modern Germany and United Italy in fact followed in the pathway blazed for them by the Greek and the Serb.

From the Congress of Vienna to the Peace of Bucharest, too, the Eastern Question had weighed heavily upon all European statesmen. French participation with England in the Crimean War had led to her downfall in 1870; for Russia watched idly while the Prussians approached Paris. The antagonism of Russia and England had provided Germany with the opportunity to develop commercially, while England was watching the imaginary rival behind the Hindu-Kush. Germany had laboured and failed to cement the Triple Alliance because Austria and Italy were naturally

and inevitably rival claimants to the Turkish estate in the Aegean and the Adriatic.

Turkey now having elected for Germany in the world war, it was becoming clear that the sands of her empire were running out. She had sent her troops to the Caucasus to relieve the pressure upon Austrian troops in Galicia and they had been routed. She had thrust at Britain in Egypt and failed. Already east and west her beaten armies were returning her generals, for the most part German, were hastening back to defend Gallipoli and Constantinople. More than this, in her own capital there was heard the murmuring against the German, which promised to end in revolution once the prospect of disaster could no longer be concealed.

Philo-German Turks had gambled on German success, it was now apparent that German success in the north would not save Turkey, and the strong faction which opposed German influence day by day made head at Stambul, while the crowds in the streets clamoured for bread and victory, to be answered only by defeat and want. As March progressed the situation at the Golden Horn became more desperate. Rumours came of the departure of the Sultan for Brusa, ancient capital of the Ottoman in the hills above the Sea of Marmora, for Koniah, far inland on the Bagdad railroad.

Five centuries and a half of European power seemed plainly approaching a term for the Turk as the Allied fleet daily progressed in its slow march eastward. Russian armies entered Armenia; British troops ascended the Euphrates from its mouth towards the great inland valley. From the Aegean coast the Mohammedan populations fled before the guns of Allied warships; along the Bosphorus Russian battleships also spread ruin. No where in the whole gigantic picture was there the smallest evidence of hope for the Ottoman. If Belgium had suffered, continued to suffer for her Allies, the world now believed that Turkey was dying for those whose battle she had volunteered to fight.

A touch of romance there was added to the picture of ruin by the report that old Abdul Hamid, long a prisoner, had escaped from his gaolers and was planning a new revolution. What thoughts must have come to that sovereign who had kept Turkey intact for so many years by matching Christian nation against Christian nation, as he bided his ancient defenders and his oldest and most relentless foe marching against his capital united, in the determination to destroy his empire!

VI. At the Straits.

The actual naval operation at the Dardanelles is simply described. About a hundred miles west of Constantinople the Sea of Marmora narrows to a channel in places little more than a mile wide. For forty miles this narrow channel separates the Asiatic mainland from the Gallipoli Peninsula. A little more than half way between the Sea of Marmora and the Aegean the channel passes through a throat, reminiscent of the entrance to Santiago Harbour in Cuba. At this point on both sides are a line of strong forts. Here, too, is the village of Nagara, or the site of Abydos, where Leander and Lord Byron swam the Hellespont. West of this point the channel widens, but at the entrance to the Aegean it again narrows and here other forts less formidable were erected by the Turk.

(To be Continued.)

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1915.

CHINESE CURRENCY.

Professor Hinton's Third Lecture.

The third and last lecture of this series was well attended. Referring to his previous lectures Professor Hinton said that they inevitably conveyed a false impression of simplicity and completeness. The problems of Chinese Currency were too complex to be set forth briefly and completely. The audience must think of the confusion which he had attempted to describe, as being many times worse than he had said. Similar remarks applied to the Hongkong currency. The dependence of the conditions here upon the balance of trade in South China, was liable to upset theoretical conclusions which were perfectly valid when applied to a normally independent system. He hoped to return to this in greater detail on a future occasion, when there would not be the same necessity for an elementary treatment of the theme.

Two aims of Reform—Stability and Uniformity.

Any reform of the currency must have two aims, namely a stable standard of value, and uniformity in the coinage. The Chinese Government was already committed to measures which would secure the second of these ends. They were issuing dollars of about 72/100 Kuping Tael 900 fine, and attempting to displace the present currency by these and notes based upon these. When the slow progress of this reform was complained of, people forgot the area of China. China proper was as large as Europe without Russia and that continent had nineteen separate coinage systems, only partially uniform. Given peace and a continuance of the present policy a considerable improvement in the currency in this direction might be expected.

As to the stability of value or constant purchasing power in a currency, it was incapable of realisation under present conditions, but the nearest approach to it was given by a Gold Standard such as was used in Great Britain. To a slightly lesser degree stability was also ensured by a Gold Exchange Standard. The essential advantage of this system was that it enabled a gold standard to be maintained in a country with a silver circulation. Hence its adoption among other places by the Philippines, the Straits Settlements, Japan, and in a limited form, British India. The details varied with local circumstances. In some places gold might be current in small amounts, in others it might hardly ever be seen; the circulation might be mainly paper, or partly one and partly the other. In any case it was a token money maintained at parity with gold by the fact that it was redeemable in gold, or in rights to receive gold elsewhere.

Establishment of a Gold Exchange Standard.

Suppose a Government using a silver dollar and note currency wished to fix the value of the dollar at 2/-. That was to say, the dollar was always to buy as much as one tenth of a sovereign would buy. This could be done provided the dollar was freely exchangeable for gold, ten dollars for a sovereign. It then became a silver or paper symbol for 12,327 grains of standard gold. It was not gold, but it was evidence of a right to receive gold. Now the Government might find it inconvenient to keep large reserves of gold on hand in the country, and on examining the reasons for the presentation of dollars for redemption, it would find that in many cases they were presented for the sake of securing gold to settle international balances. But drafts on a gold account in London would

serve this purpose as well as sovereigns. All that was necessary, therefore, to secure that the dollars should remain near par, was that they should always be able, (when presented in sufficient amounts) to buy gold at a fixed ratio. When the balance of trade or payment was unfavourable, dollars would be presented to buy gold credits in Europe. When the exchange went the other way, gold credits would be converted into dollars, which would thus be released into the circulation. With an adequate reserve and by judicious manipulation, this could be carried on so long as there was not an extremely prolonged unfavourable balance of trade. If dollars were presented for gold, the receiving bank must keep them out of circulation until the exchange turned the other way. Theoretically these dollars were so much gold, which had gone out of the country. The consequent restriction of currency had the effect of encouraging exports, since prices fell, and the country became a good place to buy in, but a bad place in which to sell. Thus the balance tended to be restored. This was the type of currency which Dr. Vissering had proposed for China in his capacity as monetary adviser to the Chinese Government. The lecturer quoted a summary of these proposals.

Dr. Vissering's Original Proposals.

Three Stages of Reform.

The reform was to be undertaken in three periods. In the first the gold unit was to be fixed at about 1/20th of a pound sterling and, through a reorganised Central Bank, introduced as one more element in the present welter of currencies. It was to be a money of account, like a tael, but of more stable value, being of gold. At this point the cooperation of the banks was essential if the new money was to come into general use. When this had been accomplished the Central Bank was to build up a reserve by taking gold or its equivalent and issuing notes redeemable in gold or drafts. This paper currency was then to become legal tender, and, as part of the circulating medium. At the end of the first period it would be possible to tell whether or not the conditions of foreign trade in China were favourable to the establishment of a full gold exchange standard.

The second stage was concerned with the issue of silver tokens of a weight and fineness to be then decreed (1/3rd of a Kuping Tael 987 fine was suggested). These coins with their subsidiary issues, were to be put into circulation, and a corresponding gold reserve built up in Europe or China or both as occasion demanded. Gold might also be coined to some extent; the Sovereign and American gold Eagle might be made legal tender together with this new coin of 20 units. Possibly some gold certificates might be put on the same footing. The second period would be brought to a close by the devaluation of these token coins, gold coins, and gold certificates, as unlimited legal tender.

The next stage consisted of the withdrawal and demonetisation of the old silver dollars, and the cash, and the supersession of the Sycee by the new unit so far as possible.

Threefold Objection to the Scheme.

The objections to the scheme were threefold. In the first place the requirements of different parts of China were so widely different, that it would be difficult to introduce a uniform scheme which would suit all parts alike. This difficulty it was proposed to overcome by first introducing the new gold unit as a money of account, especially dealt in by a new Central Bank with monopolistic privileges of issue. But the success of such a scheme depended upon the hearty

APPOINTMENTS.

H. E. the Governor has been pleased to recognise, provisionally and pending the receipt of instructions from His Majesty's Government, Mr. Carlos Layseca as Acting Consul for Peru, in Hongkong.

H. E. the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments under Section 19 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903:—

Police Sergeant A. Floyd to be a Sanitary Inspector for Aberdeen, with effect from February 5, 1915, vice Sergeant P. Brazil.

Acting Lance-Sergeant A. W. Grammont to be a Sanitary Inspector for Stanley, with effect from February 5, 1915, vice Lance-Sergeant W. Spille.

Lance-Sergeant B. Lanigan to be a Sanitary Inspector for Shamshui, with effect from April 27, 1915.

Acting Inspector M. Earner to be a Sanitary Inspector for Kowloon City, with effect from March 1, 1915, vice Inspector G. Sim.

cooperation of the Chinese and foreign bankers, and this constituted the second difficulty. However much the reform of the currency might be to the benefit of deposit banking in the future, there seemed to be no reason to suppose that the business of exchange banking would benefit by the change. The ultimate benefit was theoretical, and involved readjustments and modifications of business methods which might not prove easy. The immediate loss was likely to prove a very practical consideration as soon as the demonetisation of all other money took place. It therefore seemed doubtful whether this support would be forthcoming, and in that event it was unlikely that the Chinese Government could force the scheme through. The third difficulty was that of preventing counterfeiting. It was proposed at first to issue what were practically bank notes redeemable in gold credits or to some extent in gold coin. When people had grown used to the new unit it was suggested that silver token coins should be issued. But this left the difficulty of preventing counterfeiting where it was before, and the expedient suggested as a possible course, namely the imposition of an import duty to raise the value of silver bullion so as to make full weight counterfeiting unprofitable was also open to serious objections.

All these difficulties had of course been recognised by so able an economist and banker as Dr. Vissering, and much weight should be attached to the fact that a somewhat similar reform had been carried out very successfully in the Dutch Indies through his hand.

The measures which he suggested to meet these difficulties were ingenious, but they all depended for their success upon the hearty goodwill and cooperation of bankers and merchants or upon rather extraordinary ability and integrity in Government. The lecturer was by no means satisfied that there was what English parliamentarians would call a "Mandate for Currency Reform" in China, and it was perhaps too much to hope that so delicate and complicated a sequence of reforms could be carried out in China as we knew it to day. It might be possible, as the Doctor suggested, to carry out his scheme in part, but that would not seem to do much more than add to the present confusion. There was a short discussion at the end of the lecture.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN GALICIA.

AUSTRIANS IN PRECIPITATE FLIGHT.

GERMAN CLUBS CLOSED IN COLONIES.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE ITALIAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

May 14, 5.30 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome reports that the King of Italy received the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber to-day, and then Signor Giolitti.

There has been great excitement over the crisis, and the military have been most vigilant to prevent disorders, as the exasperated crowds were shouting "Viva Salandro and Sonnino" and "Down with traitors."

GERMAN CLUBS CLOSED IN AUSTRALIA.

May 14, 10.20 p.m.

Empire-wide sympathy in connection with the Lusitania crime includes a resolution by the Australian Parliament condemning this wanton murder on the high seas.

The German outrages have caused an intense feeling in all the Dominions.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne reports that the Hon. Mr. Pearce has ordered the closing of all German clubs in Australia.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

Big Austrian Defeat in Western Galicia.

May 14, 10.40 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the official communique reports the fighting is favourable to us at Chavli, where we captured over one thousand Germans and nine machine guns.

The intensity of the fighting in Western Galicia lessened on May 10, and our troops concentrated on a shorter front on the River San. The Austrians have evacuated strongly fortified positions from Systriz to the Rumanian frontier and retired precipitately along a front of 140 kilometres beyond the river Pruth.

The enemy's cavalry endeavouring to cover the retreat were defeated by our fire. The Russian cavalry broke the enemy's lines at several points, charged and threw the Austrian columns into disorder. A vigorous pursuit continues under conditions particularly favourable to us.

The great number of prisoners we have taken are being rapidly increased.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

Further Success on Western Front.

May 15, 1.35 a.m.

The Paris evening communique states that North of Arras the state of the ground has interfered with the fighting, but we continued our offensive and captured to the south west of Angres, a German trench a kilometre long, a fortified wood and second line of trench. Four hundred German bodies were found on the ground.

We stormed more houses in Neville St. Vaast. One hundred officers, twenty guns, including eight heavy guns, one hundred machine guns and trench mortars have been captured since Sunday. The German attack in the Bois D'Ailly was repulsed, elsewhere everything was quiet.

SANITARY BOARD.

Business for Tuesday's Meeting.

The following are the orders of the day for the meeting of the Sanitary Board, to be held on Tuesday, next:—

Minute by the President of the Sanitary Board re proposed changes in the Estimates for 1916.

Application for permission to erect 6 water closets and 8 urinals at the proposed school for Indians on Island Lot No. 1524, Soo Kuo Foo.

Application for permission to sell meat, pork, fish, &c., on the ground floors of certain houses proposed to be erected in Matheson Street.

Report from the Government Analyst on the public water supplies for the month of April, 1915.

List of legal proceedings taken by this Department against persons for breaches of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance of 1908 for the month of April, 1915.

Lime-washing return for the fortnight ending 4th May, 1915.

Mortality return for Hongkong for the weeks ending 25th April and 2nd May, 1915.

Mortality return for Macao for the weeks ending 25th April and 2nd May, 1915.

Rate return for the weeks ending 1st and 8th May, 1915.

ORGAN RECITAL PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme to be rendered by Mr. Denman Fuller at his organ recital in St. John's Cathedral on Monday afternoon:—

Allegro (Sonata in F minor), Mendelssohn.

Cantata, E. Elgar.

Canon in B minor, Schumann.

To the Spring, Grieg.

Pavane (on tune of Rymn 165), Bach.

Serenade, F. Bridge.

Toccata, L. d'Eury.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY UNION.

Proposed New Buildings.

In the third year of its existence, the University Union is able to congratulate itself upon a membership of nearly 250. The Annual General Meeting was held in the Great Hall of the University on Friday last. His Excellency the Governor and Chancellor is President of the Union and there are several well known local gentlemen as Vice-Presidents. Mr. Fung Mar Sui (Chairman of the Union) presided and after the usual formal business, announced that the Presiding Officer would furnish the names of the new Council as soon as the ballot papers had been duly counted. He next referred to the various activities of the Union during the past year and especially mentioned the successful issue of the University Magazine; he also expressed the hope that something would be done to provide better accommodation for Union members in the University. He mentioned that the members of the Union had had the annual report in their hands for some days and he would be pleased to answer any questions concerning the work—Athletic and Social of the Union. He then called upon the Hon. Treasurer to give some detailed account of the balance sheet.

Professor Middleton Smith (Hon. Treasurer) dealt with the various items in detail. He was pleased to say that they had completed the new recreation ground in the Pokfulam Road, which was now a really fine ground. Although the Union, in common with the rest of the community, had suffered some inconvenience due to the war, as Indian troops had been quartered on the new ground, yet the Government had dealt very fairly with them. Of course there could be no question of compensation due to the loss of the use of the ground for a season, but the ground was being repaired and all damage made good at the Government expense. Only yesterday their President (the Chancellor) had enquired at a Council Meeting as to its progress.

Professor Smith then referred to the urgent need of a suitable pavilion for the ground. He said that from time to time, visitors to the University, after admiring their fine buildings and equipment and after leaving of their various branches of academic work, asked him "Suppose that some donor offered fifty or sixty thousand dollars to you for the University, how would you spend it?" Of course he was always tempted to speak of extensions and momentary visions of new machinery and possible researches delighted him. But he always answered at once "On behalf of the Students' Union." Not only did they need the new pavilion to complete their splendid athletic ground, but they also needed proper accommodation for indoor recreations and activities. He fully agreed with the Chairman as to the urgent necessity for proper reading and club rooms, where the students of the various Faculties might fraternise. As treasurer he would do his utmost to persuade any friends of the University how admirably such money would be invested. He would guarantee to all donors of such a building that they should have their names handed down to posterity by suitable notices in the buildings. He sincerely hoped that a great effort would be made to obtain the necessary money for such a building fund. A pavilion for the new ground would probably cost about \$5,000. He had discussed this matter frequently with members of the Union Council and he was sanguine that

DAY BY DAY.

Extradition Case Remanded.

In the case in which the Chinese authorities are asking for the extradition of Chan Yam Tuk, a remand was ordered for a week. The Crown Solicitor appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Otto Kong Sing for the defence.

Theft of P.W.D. Property.

This morning at the Police Court, before Mr. J. B. Wood, a Chinese was charged with the theft of 170 lbs. of iron bolts the property of the P.W.D. from that department's store on the Praya East. The man was sent to prison for three months with four hours stocks.

The Assault on a European.

In connection with the outrage on Mr. Hutchinson, six coolies, who have been arrested were brought before Mr. J. B. Wood on a charge of highway robbery and remanded for a week. Another Chinese charged with receiving some of the property alleged to have been stolen was also remanded.

Alleged Armed Robbery at Yaumati.

Yesterday afternoon four men entered 499 Shanghai Street, Yaumati, and acquired of a woman, who was there, if her husband was in. She replied in the negative and they thereupon set upon her and bound and gagged her and her apprentice. They ransacked the house, breaking open two boxes and made off with jewellery to the value of \$134 and money to the amount of \$257. As they went the woman succeeded in raising the alarm and a coxswain of the Water Police, who lives nearby, effected the arrest of a man carrying a quantity of the stolen goods and also a knife.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following typhoon warning has been received through the courtesy of the American consulate:—

The Telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 10.45 a.m. May 15, 1915.

Cyclone or Typhoon E. of Bashi Channel. Moving E.

If only one of his friends among the Chinese community be convinced of the need of this pavilion he would be of the utmost service to the Union in taking up the matter with his usual enthusiasm. He could not mention names but he hoped to do so later on. But he could promise any local gentlemen the gratitude of the students and staff if they could assist the University in this manner.

The Treasurer's report having been adopted, the following elections were announced. Chairman Mr. Lo Hin Shing, Hon. Secretary Mr. John Moraes, Hon. Treasurer Prof. C. A. M. Smith M. Sc., Members of Council Messrs Cheah Tiang Eam, Cheong Choo Hai, Fung Man Sui, Si King Hong, Li Tsok Lun, Mok Hing, Tang Ying Lam, Wei Wing Hon and Wong Siong Che.

Mr. Lo Hin Shing, in thanking the members for the honour they had conferred upon him in electing him as Chairman, made a further appeal, on behalf of the Union, for the Pavilion and also the Union Building. He was quite sure that if their friends only understood the very great importance of the matter they would willingly help them.

CONTEMPORARY
OPINION.

Back to the Savage.

The following leading article was clipped from the Sydney Daily Telegraph of April 3. The Germans' latest land outrage is of a piece with their sea barbarism. A horrid world sees military and naval officers of a nation which used to be called, civilised, engaging in a cold blooded rivalry in brutal acts which makes the old pirates seem by comparison gentlemen, and the Hun and Vandals humane and cultivated persons. The Germans are clearing the Argonne, the Meuse, the Marne, and Alsace, of their inhabitants. That is, they are depopulating the whole of that strip of north-east France which they still hold and, at any rate, of one of the French provinces which they stole nearly fifty years ago and have been trying in vain to Germanise ever since. Women and old men and children, for every man who can carry arms is sure to have left Argonne, the Meuse and the Marne for the French armies at the front, and a good many escaped to them from Alsace—they are all being robbed of what food they have left, turned out of their homes, and driven in cold and starving packs right off the country side. The reason given for this barbarism is a simple one: the feeling of the inhabitants (of these districts) "is detrimental to the German soldiers." No doubt that is true. Nobody would expect an army to starve in a country containing food, and where anything goes wrong with the commissariat, requisitions against payment, from hostile inhabitants are a recognised thing in war. But this is quite different from stripping people of all they have and driving them away from their homes. Indeed, it would be hard to find a parallel to it in the history of modern civilisation. Germany's conduct harks straight back to the savage; she almost expects to hear that some of the refugees, from her barbarity, are lacking scalps. And yet, if one leaves off trying to compare Germany's actions with those of civilised peoples, and considers only her own precepts, it becomes clear that systematic outrage of this kind was to be expected. The German war book, the official instructions issued for the use of German officers by the German General Staff, deliberately incalculates the waging of war not merely against combatants, but against "the whole intellectual and material resources of the enemy." The German soldier, who has been warned, as this book warns him, against modern "romanticism and flabby emotion," and instructed, as this book instructs him, not to let humanitarian claims interfere with his war making, is hardly likely to hesitate at this sort of thing. A strip of country is occupied, but not conquered; there is still among its inhabitants "a feeling detrimental to the invaders." Then strike terror into those inhabitants, as was done in Belgium; or sweep them away, anywhere, as in the case of these French provinces. That is the German way. One can only believe that, as the American newspaper said, when it got news of how the Felaba and Agula were sunk, Germany, even Germany, must have been reduced to a state of utter desperation to allow such things. Very likely there is nothing in the story of the German headquarters officer who admitted that all was lost. But a hopeful army, even of Germans, would hardly find it advisable to behave like this. What effect should such things have upon the Empire and the Allies generally? It cannot give them any stronger impulses against the enemy, for that would be hardly possible. But one thing it should do; it should knock the "don't humiliate Germany" idea out of all reasonable heads. For a nation which can reduce itself in a few months to the level of a pack of savages no humiliation could be too great. Its punishment must be sound, and it must be put to school again.

COMPANY MEETING.

Beverlac Rubber Co.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the Beverlac (Selangor) Rubber Company, Ltd., was held at Colombo on April 23. The chair was taken by the Hon. Mr. W. H. Figg (director), and there were also present: Messrs. Herbert Bois and J. J. Wall (directors), Mr. D. T. Richards (representing the agents and secretaries), and, by attorney, Messrs. G. B. Leechman, A. Thomson, F. W. Bois, H. G. Bois, E. R. Waldoock, and Barclay Leechman.

In moving the adoption of the report and accounts the chairman said: The crop realised for the year approximated very closely to the estimate, being only 1,000 odd lbs. behind. The net average price realised for our rubber—considering the averages realised by other companies during the past year—may be, I think, deemed quite satisfactory. The working of the estate has been carried on economically and you will observe that the cost is down to 70 cents Ceylon currency. Capital expenditure is now becoming nominal and the working profit, taking all things into consideration, may be deemed satisfactory—exceptionally so, I think, when we consider the time of stress we have been passing through in consequence of the war. There is nothing in connection with the working of the estate during the past year to which I wish to call particular attention but there are two matters which I should like to mention: One is the severe wind which visited the Malay States recently and which resulted in very serious damage to many properties. Shareholders will have, doubtless, read in the newspapers, accounts of the damage done by the wind. I am glad to say that although Beverlac estate is situated almost within the track taken by that wind the company lost only 74 trees. The other matter to which I wish to refer is the fact that a small estate adjoining Beverlac—Bukit Kuanfan of 67 acres planted rubber—is about to be acquired by the company as it can be advantageously worked in conjunction with Beverlac. The price at which it will be acquired is a reasonable one, but as the purchase has not been completed I do not think it desirable to say more at the present juncture. At the same time I thought it desirable to inform the shareholders of this opportunity, and to add that at the next general meeting full particulars will be available.

Mr. Herbert Bois seconded, and the report and accounts were adopted.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded on behalf of Mr. F. W. Bois, a final dividend of 12½ per cent., making 25 per cent. for the year, was declared.

Mr. Herbert Bois was re-elected a director and Mr. O. T. MacDonnell was again appointed auditor.

The Directors' Report

The report of the directors was as follows:—

Directors.—The Hon. Mr. W. H. Figg, Messrs. Herbert Bois, G. B. Leechman, J. J. Wall.

The directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders of the company their report for the past year, together with a statement of the company's accounts for 1914, duly audited. The crop for the past year amounted to 193,094 lbs., as against an estimate of 195,000 lbs., while the net average price realised was Rs. 1.55 per lb. as compared with Rs. 1.74 per lb. in 1913. The expenditure on crop account was \$77,140.48, the cost of laying the rubber down in Colombo and/or London being cents 30.65 of a Straits dollar or cents 70.23 Ceylon currency, per lb. as against cents 78.23 in 1913. Capital expenditure amounted to \$1,532.50, the cost of a new set of lines on Beverlac. The working account shows a gross profit of Rs. 163,619.73, and after deducting directors' and agents' fees, etc., the net profit including Rs. 8,955.94 brought forward from 1913 amounts to Rs. 169,525.93, or equal to nearly 34 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company. Two interim dividends of 7½ per cent. on October 15, 1914, and 5 per cent. on January 15,

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V. D., State:—

Joined.

The undermentioned having joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—

No. 1841 Sapper O. W. Brown to Engineer Company.

No. 1842 Sapper A. Grant to Engineer Company.

No. 1843 Private H. E. Mariel to Scouts Company.

Parades.

Parades for Monday, 17th inst. 5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. (Recruits only)—Squad drill at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section—Musketry Instruction at Headquarters. Corpl. Grimes R.E. will attend. Remainder Nil.

Detail.

On duty from 7 a.m. to-morrow to 7 a.m. 17th inst.—No. 2. Sec. Art. Batty, and Right Sec. M.G. Co.

Officer on duty, Lieut. Danby.

On duty from 7 a.m. 17th to 7 a.m. 18th inst.—Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Co.

Officer on duty, Lieut. Rees.

On duty from 7 a.m. 18th to 7 a.m. 19th inst.—Right Half Scouts Co.

Officer on duty, Lieut. Weall.

Orderly Officer for week, Lieut. Preston.

Orderly Sergeant for week, Corpl. Carpenter.

SPECIAL POLICE
RESERVE ORDERS.

The following are the Special Police Reserve Orders, issued by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, A.S.P. Reserves:—

Parades:—(Central Police Station):—

Monday, May 17.—The following members of the British Company must parade at 5.30 p.m. sharp:—Brown, F.J., Grant, James, Kennedy, Martin, Nicoll, Rosser, Grant-Smith, and Weaser. The Indian Platoon and all recruits from the Chinese and Portuguese Companies will also parade for Rifle exercises at the same hour.

Tuesday, May 18.—Portuguese and Chinese Companies, Rifle Exercises 5.30 p.m.

1915, have been paid absorbing Rs. 62,500, and the directors recommend that the balance be appropriated as follows:—To the payment of a final dividend for 1914 of 12½ per cent. (making a total dividend for the year of 25 per cent.) on the paid-up capital of the company, Rs. 62,500; Extension Fund Account, Rs. 25,000; Depreciation Account, Rs. 10,000; carry forward to 1915, Rs. 9,529.93.—Total, Rs. 107,025.93.

The small shortage of crop as compared with the estimate is to be accounted for by the thinning out, which has been done and also by lighter tapping to extend renewal by two years. Mr. Quareley, the visiting agent, continues to report favourably on the condition of the properties, and Mr. Barclay Leechman, who was on a visit to the F.M.S. last month, went over the estates with Mr. Harvey, the superintendent, and was pleased to see everything looking in first-class order. Mr. E. L. Russell, the assistant on Kapar, resigned his billet last year and Mr. G. D. Moir was appointed to succeed him. Thinning out is being continued this season. Last year on Beverlac 19 acres had artificial manure applied and on Kapar 60 acres were forked. Labour is healthy and contented and prospects generally are excellent. The 1915 crop is estimated at 200,000 lbs. of dry rubber on an estimated expenditure of \$77,253.95, equal to cents 67.03 per lb. Ceylon currency, while there is no capital expenditure estimated for this season. It is hoped that with favourable weather this crop will be secured.

On May 1 last Mr. G. H. Bois resigned his seat on the board owing to his departure for home, and Mr. Herbert Bois was appointed to take his place. Mr. Barclay Leechman on 7th inst. on his departure from the island, resigned his seat on the board and his place was taken by Mr. J. J. Wall. In terms of the articles of association, Mr. Herbert Bois retires by rotation from the board of directors and is eligible for re-election.

SPECIAL CABLE.

GERMANS IN SHANGHAI CLUBS.

THEIR PRESENCE "OBNOXIOUS."

(From Our Own Correspondent).

The Germans and Austrians in all the clubs in which the majority of members are British have been requested to absent themselves from the clubs in Shanghai as from to-day, as their presence is obnoxious.

The British merchants are forming a British Chamber of Commerce.

OUR SPORT LATTERS.

(Continued from Page 3.)

Neuve Chapelle.

The Service clubs are full of gossip about the big affair—the "picture show"—at Neuve Chapelle. Obviously the fall story has yet to be told. Some assert that we meant to retake Lille, and should have done so, but for the worst of luck in the way of a fog, which hampered our movements greatly, and some mistakes in the leading. It is said, moreover, that a good many of our casualties were caused by our own fire. Certainly the operations did not work as smoothly as they should have done. Whether it is true that a famous General has been recalled in consequence, or whether he is really suffering from nervous breakdown, no one yet knows for certain. It may be all more or less idle gossip, but it is Service gossip, and some of the men engaged in the fighting are very sore about it. On one point there is no doubt whatever. Our men fought with splendid valour, showing that all the talk about the demoralising effect of prolonged trench work is mere moonshine. The Canadians did splendidly, as they are still doing in the trenches and there is great admiration of the manly and stirring address made to the contingent by the old West Kent officer who is in supreme command of them. It was just the sort of address to appeal to such men as the Canadians are. The admiration that the Germans must never be able to say of the Canadians that they showed themselves nervous by shooting wildly at random on their first night in the trenches and the prophetic declaration "Lads, the Germans will never turn you out, and I pity them if you get at them with the bayonet," were soldierly and fine. An old Estonian serving with the Heavy Howitzer Brigade has sent a fine description of the Canadians playing football under shell fire. "A shell fell in the same field, and the man with the ball didn't even stop to look at it. In fact he jolly near shot a goal. The absolute callousness with which all our men treat German shells is extraordinary." The writer continues, "My observation barn is slowly falling to pieces and if it doesn't clear soon and let us get started I'll have to quit. A sparrow is my only companion, and I have to bribe him to stay with bits of biscuit. These biscuits and bally are cold comfort in a thick fog on top of a half-blown-away farm with a continuous roar of big guns all round. At any rate, it's great sport, and a great deal better than the poor chaps in trenches; how they stick it I don't know." An Artillery officer gives the following description of the Neuve Chapelle affair: "We were pushed up to a position where we were shelled most of the day and night, and were surrounded by our own field guns, which gave us no peace. I think I can now safely give you some idea of the show out here. We have, of course, been working for the event for some time. The Germans seem to have had no idea of it, although we had been missing artillery here for a long time. It was the biggest artillery show there has been since the war started and was a great success from our point of view. Barbed wire is proved to be useless if subjected to the right sort of artillery fire. In one instance, we cut up 2,000 yards of it into 10 in. lengths. We started up with the wire-cutters at 8 a.m. and have the credit of having destroyed the fortified position

in front of—We then came down on the Germans' front trenches, the whole lasting 35 minutes, then lifted our fire to—for a quarter of an hour, and then on to another position. The Germans were quite taken by surprise and had no time or inclination to man their maxims, and the infantry simply walked into Neuve Chapelle, the supports moving up the road in fours. The prisoners taken were simply yellow with lyddite. The Huns are now, I take it, getting ready to return the compliment; in any way, they have collected a good many guns, but I expect we, or the French, will have a go at them somewhere else, so as to keep them moving." Another officer who was in the thick of the fight says: "Our infantry did awfully well, including the Indians. The poor old Highland Light Infantry were attacked by masses of Germans and driven out of the trenches they had gained. But they advanced again and recaptured them after a hot struggle. Once more they were driven out. Once more with reinforcements they captured and held them. The London Brigade, a fine set of sturdy fellows, fought very hard like real Englishmen, and quite came up to the first class standard, showing the worth of the Territorials. The German losses must have been far greater than ours. They advanced on Neuve Chapelle in close order, and our men were told not to fire until they were within forty paces. The best progress and work was done by troops which included the Irishmen, who were to the south but of course these were showed themselves nervous by whistling wildly at random on their first night in the trenches and the prophetic declaration "Lads, the Germans will never turn you out, and I pity them if you get at them with the bayonet," were soldierly and fine. An old Estonian serving with the Heavy Howitzer Brigade has sent a fine description of the Canadians playing football under shell fire. "A shell fell in the same field, and the man with the ball didn't even stop to look at it. In fact he jolly near shot a goal. The absolute callousness with which all our men treat German shells is extraordinary." The writer continues, "My observation barn is slowly falling to pieces and if it doesn't clear soon and let us get started I'll have to quit. A sparrow is my only companion, and I have to bribe him to stay with bits of biscuit. These biscuits and bally are cold comfort in a thick fog on top of a half-blown-away farm with a continuous roar of big guns all round. At any rate, it's great sport, and a great deal better than the poor chaps in trenches; how they stick it I don't know." An Artillery officer gives the following description of the Neuve Chapelle affair: "We were pushed up to a position where we were shelled most of the day and night, and were surrounded by our own field guns, which gave us no peace. I think I can now safely give you some idea of the show out here. We have, of course, been working for the event for some time. The Germans seem to have had no idea of it, although we had been missing artillery here for a long time. It was the biggest artillery show there has been since the war started and was a great success from our point of view. Barbed wire is proved to be useless if subjected to the right sort of artillery fire. In one instance, we cut up 2,000 yards of it into 10 in. lengths. We started up with the wire-cutters at 8 a.m. and have the credit of having destroyed the fortified position

soon a blaze from end to end.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

THE CATHOLIC WOMEN'S
LEAGUE CONCERT.

To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.

[OPINIONS ETC.]

Sir,—As one who appreciated to the full the musical treat provided by ladies of the Catholic Women's League at the City Hall yesterday evening may I trouble you so kindly to give publicity in your valuable paper to the following. The function from the beginning to the end was a great success and reflected the greatest credit on Mrs. Loureiro who was mainly responsible for its institution. One and all acquitted themselves in a manner meriting the highest praise, revealing as they did, musical talents of no mean order. If any item could be singled out for special encomium it would undoubtedly be the duet from "Ponchelli," sung by Miss Osvaldo and Mrs. L. H. Hyndman the latter of whom also delighted the audience with the fine rendition from Verdi—"La Forza del destino" (which was very well expressed) with "Carmena" as Encores.

This lady is without doubt singularly gifted and it is to be hoped the public will hear more of her singing.

Mrs. Loureiro and the C. W. L. are to be congratulated on the great success, which crowned their effort and from which the Belgian Fund will derive benefit so materially.

MUSICIEN.

Hongkong, May 13.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—May 16th, Sunday, after Ascension, 1915. Holy Communion Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Festal. Venite: Kempton. Psalms: of the 16th morning. Te Deum: Oakley in F. Jubilate: Ouseley in G. Holy Communion (12 Noon) Hymns: 147, 207, N.B.—Psalm 79, verses 1, 5, 6, 9, 14 in unison. Psalm 80, verses 3, 7, 14, 19 in unison. Psalm 81, verses 1, 9, 14, G.P. in unison. Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses: Festal. Psalms: of the 16th evening. Magnificat: Elvey (23rd morning) Nunc Dimittis: Wesley. Hymns: 300, 150, 477. Organ Recital to-morrow (Monday), at 5.30 p.m.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—6th Sunday after Easter 16th May 1915. Holy Communion at 11 a.m., only, Matins 11 a.m., Responses: Festal. Venite: Barnby Day 21st. Psalms: As set. Te Deum, St. Jude. Jubilate: Ouseley. Hymns: 229, 249 (part 3), 561 (Tune 125). Kyrie: Varley Roberts. National Anthem. Evensong. Hymn: 233. Responses: Festal. Psalms: As set. Magnificat: Smart. Nunc Dimittis: Wickes. 10th Evening. Hymns: 241, 242 (Tune 230 A & M) and Tune 235. Vesper Hymn, National Anthem.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Morning 11 a.m. Hymns, 88, 572, 514, 110. Evening 6 p.m. Hymns 374, 95, 317, 300. Communion at 7. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. W. T. Featherstone, B.A. The Gospel Hall—38 Queen's Road. (3 Doors from bottom of D'Agular Street). On the Lord's Day Believers meet for Worship at 5 p.m. and the Lord's Supper; at 4 p.m. a Children's Meeting; at 8 p.m. Preaching Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p.m. E. Position of Scripture. Saturday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m. Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai. —Sunday Morning Service, 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.5 p.m. Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street. —Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m. St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road. —Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Kowloon.—Low Mass at 6.7 and 8 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

WAR ITEMS.

German Officer's Gratitude.

Writing to his parents at Nottingham, Wm. Potterton says: "Neuve Chapelle was like going into hell. I saw one of our men fetch a wounded German into their trenches, and when he had made him safe they shot off our man's hand. Another bandaged a German officer up—and when he had finished the officer drew his revolver and shot him. They are all dirty cowards, and the next that throws his hands up to me will die."

Hindenburg Busts.

An artful German attempt to procure copper has been foiled by the watchfulness of the Swedish Customs authorities. A Berlin firm placed a big order in Stockholm for copper busts of General Von Hindenburg. A consignment was about to be despatched when it was seized.

Kaiser's "Doubles."

The *Figaro* says: "During the visit of the German Emperor to Luxembourg two officers, who are about the same height and appearance as the Emperor were ordered to attire themselves and to make themselves up like his Imperial Majesty. They donned the cloak of blue, and the Imperial cap, and adopted the Imperial moustache. They then drove about in grey motor-cars carrying the Imperial Crown, and thus perpetually threw the curious, and also possible assistants off the track of the Emperor.

In this way it was possible to meet the Emperor William in three different places at one time.

Corn via the Dardanelles.

Four English army officers Montana, Minnesota, Wyoming and California have received cable orders to return home at once. They interpreted their recall to mean that England believes the allied fleets by forcing the Dardanelles will enable the allies to utilize Russian supplies, instead of buying from the United States. They have been stationed in the west and northwest since the outbreak of the war, buying horses, mules and food supplies.

The significance of these orders," said one of them, Captain Webb, "is that the allied powers have begun to see the beginning of the end. Millions of dollars have been expended in the United States by Great Britain and France. The imminent forcing of the passage into the Black sea will put an end to this. Russia's immense surplus will be rushed to the western nation via the Mediterranean."

Protection for Foreigners

in Turkey.

The American Ambassador Morgenthau is endeavouring to arrange for the definition of a neutral zone at Constantinople for the protection of foreigners and non-combatants in the event that the allied forces reach the Ottoman capital.

Extensive measures already have been taken by the Turkish government for the protection of foreign and native population; it was said. Plans are in operation for a stubborn defense of all the outlying positions along the sea of Marmara and the approaches to Constantinople.

French Reinforcements Ready.

Instruction of the young men of the military class of 1915, which was begun in 1914, is sufficiently advanced for them to join the active army. M. Millerand, the minister of war, has introduced a bill in the chamber of deputies authorising their call at the discretion of the war minister and empowering the government to call into training the class normally due to join the colours in October, 1916.

Greek Army Officers Recalled.

All the Greek army officers in Switzerland have been recalled. The opinion is expressed by many here that there is to be a general mobilisation of the Greek army. New Greek Envoy to the Porte. A despatch from Constantinople states the Porte has agreed to the appointment of Doctor Sireit as Greek minister to Constantinople in place of M. Pansos, who left Constantinople, owing to the incident which arose over the insult offered the Greek naval attaché by a Turkish police official. Doctor Sireit was formerly Greek minister of foreign affairs.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY,
e 19th May, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture
(Mostly made by Powell), comprising—

Chesterfield Box Couch (tin lined) and Easy Chairs, Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Teak Overmantels, Brass Fenders (nearly new), Teak Tea Tables, Lady's Desk, Tapestry Curtains, Rugs, etc.

Australian Oak Dining Room Suite and Chiffonier, Teak Sideboards, Dining Table and Chairs, Teak Bookcases, Card Table, Flower Stands, Glass and Crockery Ware, etc.

Twin Teak Bedsteads, with Box Spring and Wire Mattresses, Double Brass Mounted Iron Bedstead, Double and Single Teak Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, Washstands, Soochow Bath Tub, etc.

3 Typewriters
2 New Sewing Machines (drop head).

On view from Tuesday, the 18th inst.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from Capt. A. D. S. Powell to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY,
the 25th May, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his residence, No. 6 Torres Building, Kowloon.

The Whole of his Valuable Household Furniture & Linen, also

A Fine Collection of Old Peking Bronzes and Brasses.
(Full Particulars will be published later).

On view from Sunday, the 23rd inst.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

GREEN-NISBET TENNIS MATCH POSTPONED.

The Committee of the Hongkong Cricket Club regret, owing to the sudden state of the ground, to be obliged to postpone this match until WEDNESDAY, THE 19th INST., when all tickets issued will be available.

Owing to the great demand for seats two further stands will be erected. Booking at Moutrie's.

P. M. HODGSON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS, & MANILA.

S.S. "PERSIA"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board Wednesday, May 12th, 1915 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Monday, May 17th, 1915 at noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown Saturday, May 15th, 1915, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before May 25th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognised.

R. C. MORTON,
Agent.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show paper, and Light Refreshments at LEXANDRA CAFE.

Open Till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

Come and See the TERRITORIALS in Action at the
VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.
On the 15th May, 1915, at 9 p.m.

BOXING I

BOXING II

10 ROUNDS CONTEST.

For the Bantam-weight Championship of the Shropshire, L.I.
Frank Beesty, Shrewsbury. v. Harry Jones, Shrewsbury.
6 ROUNDS CONTEST.—Middleweight.
John Stevenson, Iron Bridge Shrops. v. Harold Davies, Oswestry.
6 ROUNDS CONTEST.—Welterweight.
William Norry, Coalbrookdale. v. S. O. Jones, Oswestry.
6 ROUNDS CONTEST.—Lightweight.
S. W. Lloyd, Shrops. v. George Plant, Muddley.
6 ROUNDS CONTEST.—Featherweight.
J. Cotton, Wellington. v. J. Barnett, Wellington.
6 ROUNDS.—Heavyweight.
E. Jones, Wellington. v. C. Thomas, Wellington.

Doors open at 8.30 p.m.

Commencing at 9 p.m.

Booking at Moutrie's.

Other Seats \$2.00.

Ringside \$3.00.

F. E. WALL, Promoter.

THEATRE ROYAL.

TWO CONCERTS ONLY.

Saturday, May 15th & Monday, May 17th

MISCHAEI PIASTRO

WORLD-FAMOUS VIOLINIST.

(The Gold Medalist of Petrograd Conservatoire).

ALFRED MIROVITCH

THE CELEBRATED PIANIST.

(Winner of the great Rubenstein Prize).

Now on a World-Wide Tour.

Direct from Queen's Hall, London, Bechstein Hall, Berlin, and the other principal Halls of Europe.

HONGKONG'S RICHEST MUSICAL TREAT.

Booking now open at MOUTRIE'S.

Commencing at 9.15 Sharp.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY & THURSDAY, 18th & 20th, May, 1915.

The Thrilling Drama.

4,000 feet Long—in 5 parts.

"LITTLE PRINCESS OF BEDFORD."

WEDNESDAY, 19th May.

Grand Military Night

Under the Distinguished Patronage of Major General Kelly C.B. and Staff.

By kind Permission of Col. Watson and Officers, the Band of the 74th Punjab will play.

By request of Several Military Officers and Members of the Public Mr. Harry Relph.

Will give his Club Singing Exhibition in Fireland.
Prices as Usual.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Commencing Saturday, 15th May.

THE AERIAL TORPEDO.

in 3 parts. Powerful Drama

THE SHIP WITH THE LIONS.

Sensational Drama in 2 parts, etc., etc.

9.15 p.m. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

MATINEES

Every Wednesday 5.15 p.m. & Saturday 4.15 p.m.

NOTICE.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU

DISS BROS.

ENGLISH TAILORS.

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.

(Flower St.)

WITH A PERFECT FIT.

Established 1900.

NOTICE.

I have this day taken into partnership my son Charles Reginald Christopher Latham. The business formerly carried on by me alone under the style of Latham & Co., will in future be carried on by us in partnership.

Dated at Singapore, this 1st day of May, 1915.

HAROLD LATHAM.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

NOTICE.

Mr. R. M. Joseph having resigned his appointment with this Company as from the 23rd February, 1915, we hereby give notice that his Power of Attorney is withdrawn.

DAVID BARROON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1915.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915

BUTCHER MEAT.

Meat	Price
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	1b. 19
Prime Cut—	21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	19
Roast—Shiu	19
Breast—Ngau Lam	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	20
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set 10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50
corned—Ham Ngau Li	60
Head—Ngau Tau	\$1.00
Heart—Ngau Sam	1b. 14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each 11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	1b. 13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau tau-ku	set \$1.00
Mutton Chop—Young Pei Kwai	1b. 25
Leg—Young Pei	25
Shoulder—Young Shau	24
Saddle—	27
Pigs Chitlings—Chu Chong	27
Brains—Chu No	per set 24
Feet—Chu Keuk	1b. 13
Fry—Chu Chap	15
Head—Chu Tau	16
Heart—Chu Sam	each 11
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	18
Liver—Chu Kon	1b. 28
Pork Chop—Chu Pei Kwai	24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	28
Leg—Chu Pei	20
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	20
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Young Tau Keuk	set 60
Heart—Young Sam	each 8
Kidneys—Young Yiu	12
Liver—Young Kon	1b. 22
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	20
Mutton—Shang Yung Yau	20
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	20
Lard—Chu Yau	20

POULTRY.

Poultry	Price
Chicken—Kai Tsai	1b. 35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	34
Ducks—Ap	32
Doves—Pan Kan	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 20
(fresh)—	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	1b. 42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	30
Geese—Ngo	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 28
Hohow—Hoi How Pak Kap	25
Snipe—Sha Tsai	each 22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	1b. 60
Hen—	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	75
Quail—Om Chun	25
Partridges—Che Ku	65

FISH.

Fish	Price
Barbel—Ka Yu	1b. 16
Bream—Pin Yu	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	15
Carp—Li Yu	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	14
Crabs—Hoi	26
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	13
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	13
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	13
Loach—Wu Yu	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	28
Mackerels—Chi Yu	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	13
Oysters—Shang Ho	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	12
Perch—Tau Lo	18
Pike—Fa Pau Tong	10
Plaice—Pan Yu	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	15
Roach—Chun Yu	12
Salmon—Ma Yau	30
Shark—Sha Yu	7
Skate—Po Yu	8
Shrimps—Ha	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	28
Soles—Tat Yu	28
Tench—Wan Yu	18
Turbot—Cho How Yu	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kau Yu	60

FRUITS.

Fruits	Price
Almonds—Bang Yan	1b. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Khe	18
(Chesee)—Ta Chun Ping Khe	18

肉食

Meat	Price
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heng Chiu lb.	3
(brides), Miao—San Heng Chiu	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lai	1
Carambola—Yeung To	1
Coconuts—Ye Tse	each 12
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	1b. 30
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	10
America—Kam Shan Lng Mung	10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	1b. 28
Fresh—	1
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	5
Sweet—	8
Pears, (American)—Kun San Shoo Lay	10
(Canton), Cook—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	10
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	10
Pumpelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each 14
Shanghai—Lo Kwat	15
Walnuts—Hop To	1b. 15
Green—Sang Hop Tao	15
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Vegetables	Price
Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	1b. 8
Chenks—	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	8
Sprout—Ah Chai	8
Long—Tau Kok	8
Beet Root—Hung Chai Tau	each 6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa	8
Red—Hung Ke	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka Tsai	1b. 10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shan	8
Carrots—Kam Shan	1b. 6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	25
Red—Hung Fa Chiu	10
Green—Ching Lap Chiu	8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Cha Liu	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 12
Garlic—Sun Tau	1b. 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	6
old—Lo Keung	9
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each 1
Lettuce—Young Shang Tsai	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	1b. 6
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Ho Ko	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 1
Okra—	1b. 1
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	8
Green—Shang Chong	7
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	8
Paraley—Kun Tsai	1b. 8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	1b. 1
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	8
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	3
Japan—Yui Pan Shu Tsai	8
American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	8
Footchow—Tao-chow Shu Tsai	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tse So	1
Shallots—Kon Chong Tau	8
Spinach—Yin Tsai	5
Tomatoes—Fan Ka	6
Taro—Wu Tau	6
Turnips, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	4
(American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	12
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	6
Lily root—Lin Ngau	6
Yams—Ta Shu	6
English—Yeung Kan Chai	1

海鮮

Seafood	Price
The above prices are in accordance with the Government's list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—	
1. Flour:—	
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	\$4.50
per lb.,	10
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	4.00
per lb.,	08
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	3.50
per lb.,	0
2. Tinned Milk:—	
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	35
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin (18 oz.),	25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,	35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,	33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	20
3. Sugar:—	
Cane, (in 5 lb. tins), per tin,	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	14
Granulated, per lb.,	14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	18
No. 2	12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	
4. Frozen Meat:—	
The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]	
5. Market Produce:—(See above)	
6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.	
Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$4 in value (excepting those articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coinage be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.	

菓子

Confectionery	Price
Almonds—Bang Yan	1b. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Khe	18
(Chesee)—Ta Chun Ping Khe	18

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



**YOUR AND YOUR FAMILY'S HEALTH
DEPEND IN A GREAT MEASURE ON THE QUALITY AND
PURITY OF THE FOOD YOU USE.**

**HAVE YOU CONSIDERED
THE ABSOLUTE NECESSITY OF HAVING YOUR**

**FRESH MILK,
BUTTER, MEATS,**

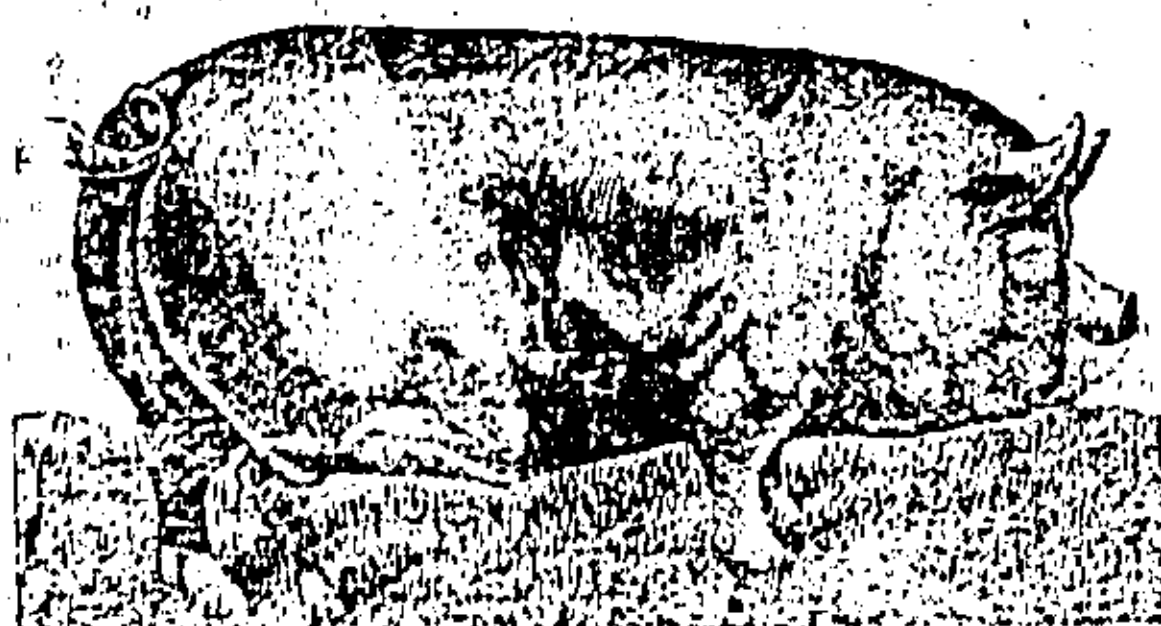
ETC., ETC.,

**BEFORE REACHING YOU, HANDLED IN A MANNER
THAT WILL SAVE YOU ALL ANXIETY ?**

**WE MAINTAIN AN EFFICIENT STAFF UNDER STRICT
EUROPEAN SUPERVISION TO ENSURE**

PURITY AND EXCELLENCE

**IN ALL BRANCHES FOR THOSE WHO ARE PARTICULAR; AND OUR
CUSTOMERS ARE MOST PARTICULAR.**



SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest, 30th Apr. to now	1915. Lowest, 30th Apr. to now	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. { \$787 1/2 b.	120,000	\$125	all	855	July	700	Oct.	800	785 { \$2.3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurances.	358 b. x	10,000	\$250	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	380 { Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914. Interim of 12 p.c. for 1914
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. div.	170 b.	10,000	\$15	25	145	May	133	Jan.	170 { Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	170 b.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2	April	700	Oct.	\$855 { Final of \$15 mak \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$855 a.	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192 1/2	Jan.	225 { \$9 for 1913
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$225 b.	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192 1/2	Jan.	225 { \$27 for 1913
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$130 b.	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct.	130 { \$3 for 1912
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$385 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	385 { \$3 for 1913
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$4.90 b.	30,000	\$25	all	10	Jan.	5 1/2	Dec.	4.90 { \$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$45 ea. b.	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov.	45 { \$3 for year ending 30.6.14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$23 b.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2	Jan.	22	Dec.	23 { Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$98 1/2 b.	60,000	\$5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	98 1/2 { Final of 3% m'king 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$93 1/2 b.	3,797,610	\$1	all	106 1/2	Feb.	70 1/2	Sept.	93 1/2 { Interim of 1/2 a/c 1914 C. No. 23
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$36 b.	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	36 { \$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30.4.14
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$117 sa.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov.	117 { \$3 for 1912
Luen Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$29 b.	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	29 { \$3 for 1913
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Adm'n'tion.	33/8 a.	1,000,000	\$1	all	4 1/2	Feb.	33/8	Dec.	33/8 { Final of 5% Coupon No. 4. making 10% for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$3.60 a.	200,000	\$1	all	31/0	Jan.	1.90	Nov.	3.85 { 1/2 for 1909
Trenoh Mines Ltd.	32/6 a.	160,000	\$1	all	39 1/2	Feb.	19 1/2	Nov.	32/6 { 1/- mak 7/6 a/c. 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$69 b.	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	69 { \$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'pca D. Co., Ltd.	\$57 b.	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	57 { \$3 dividend for year 1914
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	\$51 b.	55,700	t. 100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	53 { Tls. 5 for 1913
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	\$83 b.	36,000	t. 100	all	169	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec.	85 { Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Land Co., Ltd.	\$112 b.	13,000	t. 100	t. 100	128	July	120	Dec.	118 { Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$108 a.	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov.	108 { \$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$7 b.	150,000	\$10	all	9 1/2	Jan.	7	Nov.	7 { \$34 for year ending 31/12/14
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$40 b.	6,000	t. 100	all	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb.	40 { 45 cents for year 1914
Shanghai Lands.	t. 101	78,000	t. 50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	101 { \$3 for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$70 b.	12,500	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	70 { Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
H'kong Central Estates.	\$100 s.	10,000	\$100	all	100				100 { \$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	t. 152 1/2 b.	20,000	t. 50	all	138	July	125	May	152 1/2 { \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	\$137 b.	125,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	Mar.	7	June	7 { Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Kung Yik.	\$134 b.	75,000	t. 10	all	14 1/2	Jan.	11	Mar.	13 1/2 { 50 cents for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow.	\$87 b.	8,000	t. 100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	87 { Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons.	t. 98 b.	40,000	t. 50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	98 { Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1, year end 30/6/14
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$10 s.	60,000	\$12	all	12	May	10	Dec.	11 { 85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4 1/4 s.	50,000	\$5	all	4.90	July	4	April	4 1/2 { 6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$11 s.	50,000	\$1	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	8.10 { 70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$8 b.	125,000	\$10	all	39	June	35	Aug.	34 { \$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$34 b.	40,000	\$7	all	690	Jan.	5	Dec.	6.85 { 50 cts. for 1914
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$63 1/2 b.	400,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	43 { \$1.80 per share for 1913
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$41 1/2 s.	60,000	\$10	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec.	184 { Final of \$5 mak'g \$8 1/2 for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$124 b.	6,500	\$25	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec.	184 { Final of \$1 mak'g \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$26 1/2 b.	60,000	\$10	all	25	June	22	Apr.	26 1/2 { Final div. of 6d. making 7d per share for 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5.15 b.	325,000	5/-	all	13 1/2	July	7 1/2	Feb.	5.15 { Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Langkats.	t. 40 b.	250,000	g. 10	all	64 1/2	Mar.	28	Dec.	49 1/2 { 80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$10 s.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Jan.	9 1/2	June	10 { 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Do (New)	\$1 s.	90,000	\$10	all	93 cts.	Jan.	75 cts.	Dec.	\$1 { None
Philippines Ltd.	\$4 b.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	4 { None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5 b.	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	5 { None
Societe des Pulpes et Papierieries du Tonkin	\$20 b.	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	—	—	20 { None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$3 1/2 n.	20,000	\$5	all	500	June	4	Nov.	37 1/2 { 35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$16 1/2 b.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2	Feb.	17	Jan.	16 1/2 { \$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$7.10 b.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	6.90	Dec.	7.10 { 70 cts. for 1913
William Powell, Limited.	\$6 1/2 s.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec.	6 1/2 { 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post.	\$29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30	June	92	Dec.	29 { \$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers 6, Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. address. Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, MAY 14, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby, in the weekly share report state:—
Although our market for local shares has not been very active during the week under review, values have in most instances been well maintained. There has been a considerable amount of business transacted in Shanghai Cotton Shares at advancing rates and the market closes firm with strong upward tendency.
Bar Silver is quoted at 23 1/2 par oz. for ready.
Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/9 1/2 T.T.
Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks declined from \$800 to \$785 sales and close with buyers offering \$787 1/2.
Marine Insurances.—Cantons are wanted at \$358 div., North Chinas at Tls. 170 and Yangtzees at \$225 ex. 73. Unions have sellers at \$855 buyers offering \$850.
Fire Insurances.—There are buyers of China Fires at \$130, and Hongkong Fires at \$385.
Shipping.—Douglas have changed hands during the week at \$44, \$44 1/2 and \$45 closing with buyers at the latter figure.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are wanted at \$23 after sales. Indo Chinas have buyers at \$98 1/2, and Shells-Transports at \$93 1/2.
China and Manila are in demand at \$4.90 sellers asking \$5.15, and Star Ferries at \$80.
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Sales of Kowloon Wharves have taken place at \$68 1/2 and \$69 closing with buyers at the former figure, Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are firm with buyers offering \$57, Shanghai Docks are quoted from the North at Tls. 61 and Hongkew Wharves at Tls. 88.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.	T/T Marks.....Nom.
Demand 1/9 13/16	Demand-Germany..... 2.30
30 d/s 1/9 13/16	T/T France..... 2.30
60 d/s 1/9 15/16	Demand Paris 2.30
4 m/s 1/10	On Haiphong 7 1/2 prem
T/T Shanghai 78	On Saigon 7
Private 30 d/s sight	On Bangkok 85
T/T Singapore..... 77 7/8	
T/T Japan 89 1/4	Buying.
T/T India 136 1/2	4 m/s L/C 1/10 1/2
Demand India 136 1/2	4 m/s D.P. 1/10 1/2
T/T Bombay 136 1/2	6 m/s L/C 1/10 1/2
Demand Bombay 136 1/2	30 d/s Sney & M. 1/10 1/2
T/T Calcutta 136 1/2	30 d/s San F'co & N.Y. 45 1/8
Demand Calcutta 136 1/2	4 m/s Marks..... Nom.
T/T San F'co & N.Y. 43 1/2	4 m/s France..... 2.41
Demand, New York 43 1/2	6 m/s France..... 2.46
T/T Java..... 110 1/2	Gold Leaf per tael \$57.10
	Sovereign \$10.80 nom.
	Bar Silver ready 23 1/2 5/8
	forward

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese...20 cts. pieces	\$17 3/8	Hongkong.20 cts. pieces	\$ 73/4
Chinese...10 " "	\$17 1/2	Hongkong.10 " "	\$ 73/4

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital.....\$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling	\$1,500,000 at 2/-
Silver	\$15,000,000
	\$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors.....\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman.

W. L. Patten, Esq., Deputy

Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

P. H. Holyoak, Esq.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim,

CHIEF MANAGER

Hongkong—N. J. Stabb

MANAGER

Shanghai—A. G. Stephen

London Bankers—London

County and Westminster

Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed.

On Current Account at the rate

of 2 per cent. per annum on the

daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per

annum.

For 6 months, 3 per cent. per

annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per

annum.

N. J. STABB,

Chief Manager

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above

Bank is conducted by the

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION

Rules may be obtained on ap-

plication.

INTEREST on deposits is al-

lowed on the minimum monthly

balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per an-

num.

Depositors may transfer at their

option balances of \$100 or more

to the Hongkong and Shanghai

Bank to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per an-

num.

For the Hongkong and Shang-

hai Banking Corporation,

N. J. STABB,

Chief Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital.....\$1,500,000

Subscribed 1,125,000

Paid Up 662,500

Reserve Fund 500,000

BANKERS:

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank,

Limited.

Every description of Exchange

business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts at 2 per cent. per annum

on Daily Balance and on Fixed

Deposits at rates which may be

ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON

Manager.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil

sold by us to be pure and

unadulterated.

Present price.—

"COMET."

\$3.85 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$4.25 per case ex store.

OHING-OHEONG.

168 Des Vaux Road, Cen.

(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN.

61 Des Vaux Road, West.

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:

60, Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE:

36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES—

ROMBAY. LONDON.

CALCUTTA. MANILA.

CANTON. PANAMA.

CEBU. PEKING.

COLON. SAN FRANCISCO.

HANKOW. SHANGHAI.

